

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

**T**HE debates towards the end of the session seldom touch on questions in which great principles are involved; they are mostly confined to the details of bills and measures that have been driven, as it were, into a corner by the discussions of an earlier period, and must be passed with most of their imperfections, or dropped altogether. Sometimes, however, a giant evil will make itself visible among the mass of petty enactments, and force itself on the attention even of unwilling Legislatures. There are some things that can not be hid, some from which it is vain for man to avert his gaze. They do not the less exist because we for a time cease to think of them, and when attention is re-awakened to their frightful evils, the prospect is often worse, the abuse has grown more terrible than when we last surveyed it.

On Tuesday evening the Slave Trade was brought under the notice of the house, and the effect of the discussion is what we have described; it produces a painful conviction that our exertions have been useless, and our efforts vain. We have spent masses of treasure, have lost to the country numbers of valuable lives—the fatal Niger expedition is an instance of it—and yet the hideous traffic, that stands a dark stain in the history not of one nation, but of mankind, is more active, more cruel, more unrelenting, destroys more human life, and causes more human misery in a year than at any former period! The truth is often mournful, and here is indeed an instance of it; how can it be

accounted for? How is it that exertions so disinterestedly made, and, for the most part, so ably directed, have been not merely so useless, but absolutely so mischievous?

In the first place, the traffic, dreadful as it is, produces, it is said, enormous profits; and, as the efforts of those European nations that have declared themselves opposed to it, have reduced it to a smuggling trade, the increased risks are covered by increased profits. Every expedient that perverted ingenuity can discover has been brought to bear, to combine capacity for cargo and swiftness of sailing in the slaving vessels: to these human life is sacrificed with a coolness of calculation that is perfectly revolting. When the slaves are brought to the place of embarkation, it is stated as "a well-known fact, that whatever might be the size of the slave ship, the slave captain always took a fourth, or a third more than his ship was calculated to hold. This was done on a true arithmetical calculation, just as a person who was sending a pipe of wine round upon the Indian voyage always sent a quarter-cask, in order to make up for leakage and evaporation, so the slave captain took an extra number of slaves on board, to make up for the deaths he felt certain would occur during the passage."

The mass of human evil caused by the system of which the above extract describes but a portion of the details, is thus impressively placed before the mind, in the recent speech of Lord Palmerston. After estimating, on the authority of Mr. Bandinel and Sir F. Buxton, the number of slaves annually deported from Africa at 150,000, he says, "What an enormous amount of human misery and human crime is shown by this simple statement to exist! Let any man consider to himself what 150,000 people are; let any man who has seen armies collected think, if it has ever fallen to his lot to see 150,000 men collected at once under his eye—let him imagine that he saw that number assembled together on a plain—that he was told, as they passed

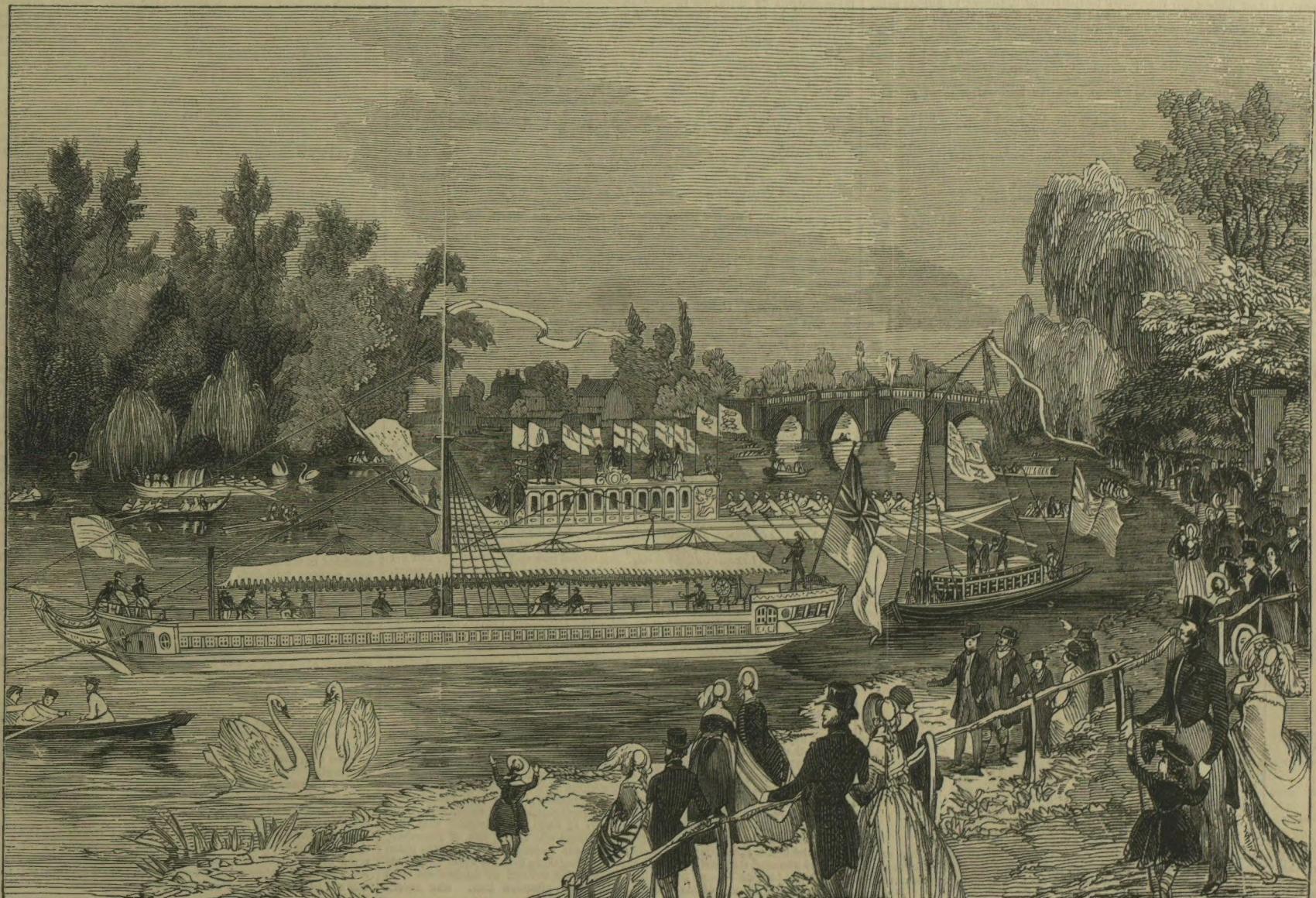
by him, that they were travelling fast towards their doom—that that living mass of human beings was doomed to a painful and premature death, under every variety of bodily and mental torture! Why, if he were told that it was not a single sight, but that every year, over the same spot of ground, an equal number were urged forward to the same melancholy doom, could any man, when he witnessed such a sight, fail to invoke the vengeance of Heaven on the authors of such enormities?"

The bringing all this amount of misery together, and concentrating the attention, as it were, upon it, is most effective. It reminds us of the passage in which all the gathered diseases of the future degenerate race of man are shown by Milton's Angel to our first parent, as the consequences of his transgression.

Sight so deform what mortal eye could long  
Dry-eyed behold! Adam could not—but wept.

It must be a callous heart indeed that can contemplate such a number of his fellow beings doomed annually to be the victims of the unhallowed avarice of man. The world has been called "a vast Lazar-house of many woes;" but it exhibits no other evil like this—not even the carnage of war and battle—though these have in them sufficient of the horrible, for in these men meet on something like equal terms, and war itself is not without redeeming features in, at least, individual instances of mercy, generosity, and forbearance. But the Slave Trade is a perpetual war, in which all the advantage is on one side; it is like massacre without resistance, or cruelty without provocation.

But greater perhaps even than its physical evils, are its fatal moral effects; it is another melancholy fact, that the most cruel features of slavery have been the most strongly developed beneath European and Christian masters. Among the Mahometans cruelty to the domestic slave—the dweller beneath the same roof—is the exception rather than the rule. Where Christians are slave-owners, kindness has been the exception—the general



"SWAN-UPPING" ON THE THAMES, FROM BRENTFORD AIT.

rule, barbarity. The description applies to the masters of every European nation; and treating the English and the Americans as one race—as they have been and are at present the greatest slave-holders of modern times—the heaviest amount of guilt lies upon them. Seeing what is the practice of Christian men, it was not likely to impress an ignorant and heathen people with anything but hatred of the race and suspicion of the creed of those who were guilty of such enormities. Thus centuries of intercourse between Africa and Europe have left the former as Pagan and idolatrous as she was centuries ago; and while the spiritual state of the people is no better now than it was then, their physical condition is far worse, from the continual internal wars the slavers encourage by giving a ready market for the prisoners, and the decrease of cultivation in consequence of the continual drain of the native population. The accounts of travellers in Africa two centuries ago, prove that whole districts are now deserts that were then well cultivated, populous, and flourishing. In both respects the blighting effect of the Slave Trade is manifest. Sir R. Peel says, "When I reflect on this subject, I cannot but imagine to myself the light in which the nations of Europe must appear to those unfortunate inhabitants of Africa who are made the victims of this crime—what must be their ideas of the Christian faith which they are taught to believe is professed by Europeans when they see them practising daily such dreadful cruelties, and when they witness so many thousands of their fellow-creatures falling victims to the avarice and cruelty of those who they are told call themselves Christians? Whilst such frightful crimes were daily committed amongst them, was it not to be expected that impediments to the spread of Christianity would be engendered thereby?"

The evils being so incontestably proved and conceded by all parties, what we must again ask is the reason that all the efforts made to check, have only increased them? Sir R. Peel says, and we believe says truly, that two nations only are mainly responsible for the failure of the exertions of the rest of the world. Spain, by its possession of Cuba, affords a market for the slaves; the Spanish Governors share the profits of the Trade, and Spanish subjects are the agents in carrying it on. The Empire of Brazil is open to the same reproach; and as long as these two countries continue to uphold the system, the attempts to put it down will be ineffectual. France and England are the only two powers that do much towards its suppression; we might almost say that it is England alone that interferes to any appreciable extent, for France and America, by their overstrained sense of national honour on the "right of search," have thrown obstacles in the way of vigorous effort in this respect rather than assisted. America, too, is open to suspicion in the matter; against the spirit of her free constitution, she fosters within herself a system of slavery as foul as ever disgraced the world. The states of Europe who have declared against the Slave Trade—Norway, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, Russia, either have but little power, like the two first, or small naval forces, as Austria and Prussia, or no colonies, like Russia; they can do little more than protest against the traffic, and leave its suppression to others; and of the three powers, France, England, and the United States, who interfere the most actively, by far the greatest share of the work is done by England alone. It is a credit to us that we do so much; it is a misfortune that we cannot do more; but while the manner and extent of our interference is so fettered by the regard that must be paid to national rights, we fear that we have gone as far as we shall be able to go. The only mode would be to declare the traffic piracy, and take from those engaged in it the protection of every flag of every power. Till that is done, we must, according to Sir R. Peel, deal cautiously with criminals who are bold to effrontery, dexterous, and indefatigable. We must sit down and wish that the world was better, but take no strong means of making it so. He sees the evil in its full extent, and with his regrets for its existence, his cold, prudential reasons for not increasing the means of preventing it, contrast somewhat disappointingly.

#### SWAN-UPPING.

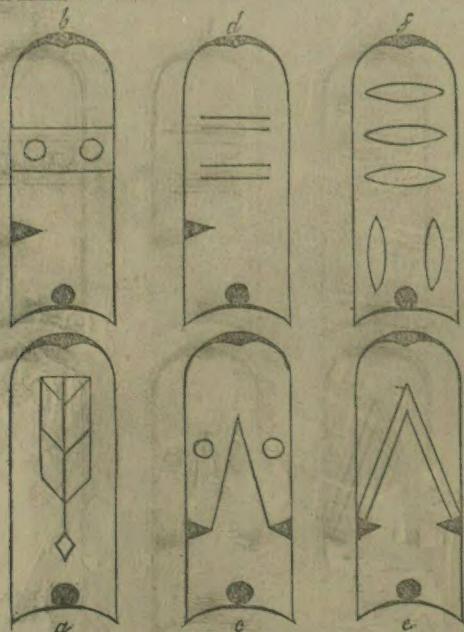
Yesterday the Lord Mayor and his civic friends proceeded in state to spend a festive day in the haunts of the regal and privileged swans of the Thames, previously to their more close inspection by the Dyers' Company, in August next. On this occasion, the state barge, followed by a gaily dressed shallop, conveying the company, were towed to Brentford Ait, a little above Kew-bridge, where the celebrated barge, the *Maria Wood*, was moored to receive them: his lordship disembarked and continued his "voyage" to Twickenham on board the barge *Maria*. A splendid banquet was served on board, and dancing kept up with much spirit on the ample deck.

The following particulars of the Swan, and the business of these pleasure "Uppings," will gratify our readers:—

"The Swan," says Mr. Yarrell, "is, perhaps, the most beautiful living ornament of our rivers and lakes. Poets of all ages and countries have made this bird the theme of their praise, and by none with more characteristic truth of expression than by our own Milton, who, in his 'Paradise Lost,' says:—

"The swan with arched neck  
Between her white wings mantling,  
Proudly rows

In the Thames, at present, the greatest number of swans belong to the Queen, and the Companies of Vintners and Dyers own the next largest proportion; but the birds are far less numerous than they used to be. They are marked upon the upper mandible with a knife or other sharp instrument. The "Swan-upping," or "Swan-hopping," as it is vulgarly termed, is the catching and taking up the swans to mark the cygnets, and renew that on the old birds, if obliterated, in the presence of the royal swan herdsman, which is still continued by the companies above mentioned. This was ostensibly the business of the civic excursion yesterday, but the birds are actually marked in the month of August. We subjoin a few of the marks.



SWAN MARKS.

a. The swan-mark of Eton College, who have the privilege of keeping swans on the Thames. It is intended to represent the armed point and feathered end of an arrow, and is represented by nail-heads on the door of one of the inner rooms of the college.

b, c. Represent the swan-marks of the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies of the City of London, as used in the reign of Elizabeth. These two companies have long enjoyed the privilege of keeping swans on the Thames, from London to a considerable distance above Windsor; and they continue the ancient custom of proceeding with their friends and visitors, with the royal swan herdsman, and their own swanherds and assistants, on the first Monday in August in every year, from Lambeth, on their "swan-voyage," for the purpose of catching and marking the birds as above. Mr. Kemp, F.S.A., who has taken great pains to collect the details of this ancient custom, states, that "the struggles of the swans, when caught by their pursuers, and the duckings which the latter receive in the contests, made this a diversion with our ancestors of no ordinary interest." The formation of the circles or amulets on the beak, as observed in these two ancient marks, being considered to inflict more severe pain upon the bird than straight lines, the rings are now omitted, and the lines doubled, as shown in the marks d, e, which are those of the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies, as used at this time; b, d, being the ancient and modern mark of the Dyers' Company, and c, e, the ancient and modern mark of the Vintners' Company. The two nicks in the swan-mark of the latter, which have so often been noticed, are probably intended for two half lozenges, or a demi-lozenge on each side; the V is, perhaps, a chevron reversed, the arms of the company being sable, a chevron between three tuns argent; for Mr. Kemp considers the true chevron could scarcely be cut on the beak of the bird, without each lateral branch crossing its elongated and tender nostril; and this, from a feeling of humanity, the marker would be disposed to avoid. Besides being heraldic, that many of these swan-marks have the additional adaptation of the initial letter of the word "Vintner," and form also the Roman numeral V, is supported by a custom at the hospitable entertainments of the Vintners' Company, where one of the regular stand up toasts of the day is, "The Worshipful Company of Vintners, with Five!" Mr. Kemp discountenances the popular notion that the sign of the Swan with Two Necks, has any reference to the "Two Nicks."

f. Is the royal swan-mark of Queen Victoria, and has been used through the reigns of George III. and IV., and William IV. to the present time.

At the Swan-voyage in August, 1841, the following number of old and young swans, belonged to her Majesty and the two civic companies:—

|                       | Old Swans | Cygnets | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Her Majesty           | 185       | 47      | 232   |
| The Vintners' Company | 79        | 21      | 100   |
| The Dyers' Company    | 91        | 14      | 105   |
|                       | 355       | 82      | 437   |

At one period, however, the Vintners' Company alone possessed 500 birds. In the language of the swanherds, the male swan is called a *Cob*, the female a *Plu*.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

Our accounts from France are of an interesting character. The dispute with Morocco is, of course, the principal political topic in the Paris papers; but there is also domestic news worthy of notice. The Duchess de Nemours has given birth to a Prince, upon whom Louis Philippe has bestowed the title of Duke d'Alençon. The most contradictory reports were in circulation in Paris, respecting the contest in which France is at present engaged with Morocco. On the one hand it is said the Prince de Joinville is about to be recalled from the Mediterranean with his fleet, but it is obvious from the accounts given in other French journals, that the Government do not expect to be able to settle the differences in so summary a manner. For instance, a Toulon paper of the 9th says:—"The four ships forming the squadron of Rear-Admiral Parseval Deschene has completed their provisions and stores for five months, and wait only the telegraphic order for sailing. Admiral Parseval being of older rank than the Prince de Joinville, cannot be put under the command of his royal highness, and we are credibly informed will remove his flag from the Ocean to the Sovereign. The Minister of Marine has sent orders for the purchase on account of Government of the steamers *Le Liamone* and *Le Var*, belonging to M. E. Gérard, and which have been employed in carrying the mails between Toulon and Corsica. The command of the *Liamone* has been given to Lieutenant Albert, and of the *Var* to Lieutenant Lacroix. They came into harbour this morning to be armed; they are to be manned with crews of about thirty sailors, but their destination is not known." Some of the Paris papers too state that the aspect of affairs in Algiers was very warlike. The whole of the Prince de Joinville's squadron, consisting of the *Suffren*, *Jemmapes*, and *Triton* of the line, the *Belle Poule* frigate, and the *Gassendi*, *Pluton*, *Asmodée*, and *Phare* steamers, were off the port of Oran.

The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied with the discussion of the Orleans and Bordeaux Railroad Bill. The seventh paragraph of the bill excluded members of the Legislature from all participation in railroad companies, either as contractors or managers. On the return of the bill to the Deputies, M. Creuix again proposed the insertion of the clause; but after a long debate, it was rejected, and the measure passed in the form in which it had been sent down from the Peers. The numbers were—

|              |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| For the bill | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 195 |
| Against it   | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 |

Majority .. .. .. .. .. 90

It would seem, therefore, that the French Legislature, like the English House of Commons, is determined to have as much control as possible over Railways.

In a previous sitting, the Chamber of Deputies passed, by a majority of 190 to 41, the bill for granting an extraordinary credit of 8,000,000 francs to the Navy Department, and immediately took into consideration the budget of expenses of the same department for 1845. Contrary to what was expected when the Prince de Joinville published his exciting "note," most of the estimates were voted in great haste, and with very little discussion. On this occasion Admiral Leray read a long speech on the state of the navy, and M. Lherbette expressed a hope that the Emperor of Morocco would be made to pay the cost of the naval armament which had been sent to that country. M. Lherbette added, that 73 million francs were already due to France for various expeditions, namely, forty-three millions by Spain, six millions by Greece, two millions by Belgium, and 16 millions by Mexico. The Minister of Marine replied that the expedition to Morocco had cost nothing, and that there was every reason to believe that the arrangements which had been made would prove in every respect advantageous.

The *Courrier Français* says:—"We understand that immediately on the close of the session Marshal Soult will go to pass three months at his seat of Saint Amand; the Minister of Commerce will take a tour through the manufacturing districts; the Minister of Public Works will make a general inspection of the railroads; the Minister of the Marine will visit Cherbourg and Brest; the Minister of Justice will pass a month with his family at Douai, and the Ministers of Finances and Public Instruction will go to take the benefit of some of the mineral waters.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 13th inst. announces the demise of the celebrated M. Forbin Janson, Bishop of Nancy and Toul.

The *Chronique de Gibraltar* of the 26th ultimo states that on the morning of that day, the *Vesuvius* steamer sailed for Tangier, for the purpose of taking on board the English Consul General and conveying him to Mogadore. The consul was commissioned by his government to hand the Emperor a sealed dispatch, which had been brought to him by the *Prometheus* steamer.

A letter from Dreux thus describes the celebration of the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Orleans:—"At half-past eleven the King, leading the Queen by the hand, entered the body of the chapel through the crypt. His Majesty took his station in the centre of the choir, before the altar, having the Queen on his right, and next to her the Queen of the Belgians, and the Duke de Montpensier. On his left was the Duchess of Orleans, between her Royal Highness Madame Adélaïde and the Prince de Wurtemburg. The clergy followed the Royal Family from the crypt. It was impossible to see without emotion the august widow of the Prince Royal endeavouring to suppress the convulsive sobs of her heart, prostrated and motionless on the earth by the weight of her grief, while the King and Queen were seeking resignation at the foot of the altar. One overwhelming feeling predominated in all who were present; the most lively sympathy with the august mourners was depicted in every countenance. After the absolution, the King and his family returned to the Palace, passing again through the crypt, where the Queen and the Duchess remained a long time kneeling before the tomb of the departed Prince.

**CURIOS TRIAL FOR MURDER.**—The Paris papers contain long details of a trial resembling in some respects the celebrated *Lafarge* case. A Madame Lacoste and a Monsieur Joseph Meilhan were indicted, under the following circumstances, before the Tribunal of Auch, near Toulouse, on the 10th inst.:—Meilhan was the first prisoner placed at the bar. He is a robust old man, with a countenance full of good nature and serenity, and with features possessing little of the southern type. Madame Lacoste, who next entered the court, accompanied by her advocate, M. Alem-Rousseau, is described as an elegant woman, with large black eyes, regular features, and altogether an expressive face. Her dress was plain, but in excellent taste. She looked pale and melancholy, and her appearance contrasted singularly with the jovial features of her fellow-prisoner. Meilhan, in answer to the various questions put to him, stated that his name was Joseph Odilon Meilhan, that he was 70 years old, a native of Vicq Fezensac, a schoolmaster by profession, and that his habitual residence was Riguepeu. Madame Lacoste replied that her maiden name was Euphémie Vergès, that she was 26 years old, a native of Mazerolles, in the Upper Pyrenees, and that she resided at Riguepeu. All her replies were made in a mild and sweet voice, with a southern accent, and her manner was modest, unaffected, and interesting. The act of accusation states that, in 1841, Henry Lacoste, the deceased, although then 66 years old, married his grand niece, Euphémie Vergès, that he was apparently in good health; but that, on the 16th of May, 1843, whilst at the fair of Riguepeu, he was suddenly attacked by illness, and that eight days afterwards he expired at his own house, after having experienced repeated attacks of colic and vomiting. A few days afterwards his widow produced a will, by which her husband had made her sole legatee, and bequeathed to her the whole of his fortune, amounting to 700,000 francs. Reports being current that Madame Lacoste and Meilhan had poisoned Lacoste, the widow announced her intention of attacking the authors of them for defamation, and wrote to the Procureur du Roi at Auch, requiring the exhumation of the body of the deceased. This took place on the 19th of December. The body and parts of the muscles were submitted to the ordinary experiments by three pharmacists of Auch, who declared that they contained arsenic. On the 16th of May Lacoste was at the fair of Riguepeu, where he drank some wine with Meilhan; he was immediately afterwards taken ill, and declared that Meilhan must have put something into his wine. On reaching home, Lacoste became worse, but his wife did not call in medical aid until within a few hours of his death. She alone attended him. She herself

administered during his illness the tisanes which he took, and in which it is declared there must have been added other portions of arsenic, which, it is presumed, were supplied by Meilhan. The motives for this crime on the part of Madame Lacoste are stated to have been her knowledge that her husband, dissatisfied at being without children, and otherwise displeased with his wife, had signified his intention of revoking the will which he had made in her favour. Against Meilhan it is charged that he was on very intimate terms with Madame Lacoste. He admitted having dined with her immediately after her husband's death; but this, he said, was the custom of the country, and other persons were invited as well as himself. The chief ground of suspicion against Meilhan was that he had suddenly changed from poverty, and become possessed of a large sum of money. Madame Lacoste was asked by the President what her fortune was before she married Lacoste. She replied, from 20,000f. to 25,000f. It was then observed to her that she was charged with having kept up, after marriage, an intimacy with a young man at Tarbes, to whom she had been formerly attached. She replied emphatically, "That is not true;" but admitted that a month or six weeks after her husband's death she had received a young man of Tarbes, who was her suitor. Evidence was given that the marriage was unhappy. An immense deal of little-tattle evidence was admitted during the four days the trial lasted. Some of the sixty-eight suitors who were said to have offered for Madame Lacoste were introduced into court and examined, without throwing the smallest gleam of light on the charge. It was fully established that M. Lacoste had a great aversion to medical men, and great need of them, for he was much diseased, and doctored himself. Much of the interest of the trial was occasioned by the beauty of the lady. "She was," said her counsel, "all beauty, goodness, kindness. She had everything in her favour—she was charming!" At the end of the fourth day both the accused were acquitted.

A new opera by Balfe, "Les Quatre Fils Aymon," was produced at the Paris Opera Comique on Monday, and was entirely successful. It is founded on the old nursery tale of how some sons set out to seek their fortunes; how they fell in love with four heiresses; how an old servant of the family deluded the Count of Beaumaison to give his only daughter in marriage to the eldest of the sons, and how the said daughter contrived to get her three cousins married to the three other brothers. The music is charming; the overture is busy and well instrumented, and the opening song of the first act, "Sentinelle, prenez garde à vous," almost insures success for the piece. A new bass singer, Herman Leon, from Brussels, sang this air, and in doing justice to Mr. Balfe's music established his own reputation. The general character of the music is elegance and lightness, interspersed, however, with several passages which indicate the learned and scientific hand of a master.

The Lyons papers say that several persons have been arrested, charged with a Fieschi plot against the authorities of that place. Several grenades were found in their possession, with which, it is said, they intended, by a single discharge, to destroy the general in command, the mayor, and the prefect, when coming out of the church of St. John, after the solemn mass of the 1st of May.

##### SPAIN.

Our letters from Spain bring the important information of the dissolution of the Cortes, and the convocation of the new Legislature for the 10th of October next. Another decree prescribes the nomination, by the Basque provinces, of two commissioners for each, who are to repair to Madrid to settle with the Government the question of the *fueros*. A fourth decree orders the exhumation of the remains of Montes de Oca, former Minister of Marine, who was shot at Vittoria, in October, 1841, and their removal to the cemetery of Fuencarral, at Madrid.

The Ministry have addressed circular letters to all the Political Chiefs, inviting them to adopt the necessary measures for the elections of the deputies and one-third of the senators. The electoral lists are to be closed on the 3rd of August, and publicly posted up, on the 19th, during fifteen days. The elections are to commence throughout the provinces on the 3rd of September, and the general scrutiny to take place on the 14th.

The *Gazette* publishes the official return of the national property sold in June last, from which it appears that 438 lots were disposed of for 9,041,995 reals (upwards of £90,000). The entire of the property hitherto sold has produced 218,820,637 reals.

##### PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lisbon to the 8th inst., but they are destitute of interest. The abstract of the revenue derived from the customs at Lisbon and Oporto for the first six months of this year, proves that there has been some improvement in trade, but it is not to any great extent, nor does it at all afford any reasonable prospect of financial improvement.

The *Diario* of the 2nd instant contained the Queen's decree, authorising the raising of the required loan from the new contractors.

##### HOLLAND.

The *Staats Courant* of the 14th inst. prints a supplement of twenty-five columns with the project of law for introducing a new tariff of duties on importation, exportation, and transit, accompanied with the explanatory memorial, which has been sent to the members of both chambers of the States General, and which will be laid before the States General at the opening of the next session.

**THE HAGUE**, July 14.—The latest accounts from India (to the end of March) state, among other news, that a combat had taken place near the Thousand Islands, very near Batavia, with two piratical vessels, one of which was taken—the other escaped. The men of war of the more important expedition against the pirates sailed from the roads of Sourabaya on the 15th of Feb. His Majesty's frigate the *Palambang*, Captain Koopé, had made a demonstration in January on the west coast of Sumatra. Major Van der Hart, resident at Ayen Banjee, had been thereby enabled, at the head of a detachment, to confirm the authority of the Government in the Balla Lands without having recourse to arms.

##### TURKEY.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**THE ALLEGED LUNACY OF AN EX-M.P.**—In the Court of Chancery there have been several days' argument upon the subject of the alleged lunacy of Mr. Dyce Sombre, late M.P. for Sudbury. The object of the proceedings is to supersede the decision of the commission of lunacy. The affidavits disclosed some very extraordinary conduct on the part of Mr. Sombre, which the counsel contended afforded ample proof that he was a dangerous and confirmed lunatic; one of his delusions was that Mrs. Dyce Sombre had been guilty of great impropriety. Dr. Elliott deposed that Mr. Dyce Sombre called upon him and in a violent manner complained that he had mesmerised him or his wife, and that he must fight him for it. Deponent declined fighting without a cause, when Mr. Dyce Sombre said he would insult him before his servants, and then he must fight. He had some difficulty in getting him out of the house. E. M. Ricketts said that Mr. Dyce Sombre had frequently said to him that he would take his wife's life or shoot her. He was quite satisfied that he was out of his mind. On one occasion Mr. Dyce Sombre stated that he had seen a spirit in his dressing-room, and on another, said that he would cut off his wife's nose. Mr. Sombre told Sir James Clark that if he had not been placed in confinement he would have shot his wife, and that she should have taken the other pistol and shot him. His intention was to have shot her in the back, but not to have killed her. He said, that he should like to have a public trial to bring all the charges against her; and that she had danced in an opera ballet before her marriage. On one occasion, when Dr. Dormier refused him some curaçoa in a mild manner, he sprang into his room with a stick; he also said that a spirit had told him that the Queen had been confined on a certain day, although he had seen her driving out in the morning. Upon seeing a lady in a carriage, he said that it was Sir William Follett, disguised in female attire, and that he should like to fight Lord Cardigan for keeping him in confinement. He was also guilty of many other absurdities and acts of violence.—William Sheriff, a keeper, deposed that he took a brace of pistols from Mr. Dyce Sombre, loaded with powder and balls, but they had no caps on. He had very recently danced and shopped along Pall-mall, and accosted every female he met with; his conduct was so outrageous in Bond-street that he would have been taken into custody by the police had deponent not explained the circumstances to them.—Mr. Kelly, who appeared for Mrs. Dyce Sombre, after repudiating the idea that this was a hostile suit to Mr. Dyce Sombre, contended that the case was made out by the affidavits: for though parts of them only went to the extent of passion and jealousy, still throughout the whole of them, from the beginning of 1843 down to the latest period that information could be obtained, there was uncontested evidence that Mr. Dyce Sombre had not laboured under an erroneous impression arising from facts, but a conception that facts existed which never had, that he had seen and heard things which had never been uttered or taken place. There was no accounting for the extremity to which human passion might carry one, and, if it were caused by a false conclusion derived from passing facts, even although it extended to murder, it could not be called insanity; but, if the impelling power were a conviction that something had taken place which never had, the man who laboured under such a delusion was insane, or there was no such thing as madness in this world. As to the French doctors who had pronounced Mr. Sombre to be sane, Mr. Kelly said they had not probed into the delusion under which he laboured.—Mr. Bethell followed on the same side.—Sir T. Wilde, in his reply, on the part of Mr. Dyce Sombre, argued that there was no proof of any insane acts in Paris during his nine months' residence there, and insisted that whatever the errors or follies of which he had been guilty, he was not a lunatic, or incompetent to manage his affairs. The arguments occupied no less than eight days, and were only concluded on Wednesday. The Lord Chancellor was glad they had come to an end of these proceedings. It only remained for him, before the decision of the case, to see Mr. Sombre, and that he should take an opportunity of doing at the earliest moment.

**EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.**—The Court of Bankruptcy was on Monday again occupied with the case of William Bromley, who had carried on business as a solicitor and money scrivener in Gray's Inn, and who lately failed for no less a sum than £140,000. The case excited unusual curiosity. Mr. Sturgeon, on the part of the bankrupt, appeared to explain the circumstances under which his client had contracted such enormous debts. He stated that the bankrupt had once been solicitor to Earl Grey. He had been unfortunately tempted to enter into various speculations, in the full confidence that he would be enabled to realise a fortune, and in those moments of temptation he had applied money to his own purposes which had been placed in his hands with other intentions. But he had not done so without reasonable expectation of being able to replace the sums so applied, for at this time his professional exertions brought him in an income of between £2000 and £3000 per annum, and the rental of various properties which he then held yielded between £5000 and £6000 a year. The bankrupt had given, when on a bed of sickness, a warrant of attorney to Captain Blair, and when he found that warrant about to be put in execution, he himself caused this flat to be issued, in order that his assets might be equally distributed, and that no one creditor should obtain a preference at the expense of the general body. He (Mr. Sturgeon) could assure the court that the bankrupt's property had cost him upwards of £120,000, the whole of which will come to the creditors.—Sir C. F. Williams: I should be very glad if £120,000 half-crowns would come to the creditors.—Mr. Humphreys, who represented the assignees, here said, that there would not be one shilling in the pound.—Mr. Sturgeon was proceeding to give explanations of cases mentioned at a former hearing, when he was interrupted by Sir C. F. Williams, who said, as regards the cases gone into, amounting to between £30,000 and £40,000, I am convinced that cool and deliberate fraud was practised, the nature of which makes me shudder.—Mr. Sturgeon made some further remarks, and asserted that the bankrupt was anxious for the fullest investigation of his accounts.—Sir C. F. Williams, in giving the decision of the Court, said the statement of Mr. Sturgeon did not afford any explanation of a single item in the balance sheet. He did not think the creditors ought to be satisfied; and, in all his experience, he never saw so adverse a balance sheet. A man might at once, and by some sudden emergency, be plunged into difficulties; he may feel alarmed at the sudden touch of the sheriff's officer, or a hundred other imaginable cases, and do under such circumstances what his better nature and his more sober sense would afterwards recoil from; but in this case no such excuse can be by any possibility be pleaded. Sir C. F. Williams then made the following remarks upon the case, which will best explain the painful and peculiar circumstances of it. He said, I do not find upon the face of the balance sheet here, that the bankrupt had one shilling of capital at the time when it commences, about one year ago; but I do find the startling admission that the debts amount to £141,522, out of which there are creditors without any security to the amount of £80,791, and creditors holding security only in the sum of £455 15s. Now this must appear to the creditors, and to all the world, to be a frightful state of things, and it is also quite clear that Mr. Bromley had engaged in such extraordinary courses of business as to leave him indebted now in the enormous sum of £80,791. If, in addition to this, it be true that he derived an income from his profession of £3000 a year, I fear it will be found that his improvident outlay, and misappropriation of his creditors' money, will amount to no less than £15,000 a year. True, it is also said upon this balance-sheet that his property amounts to £120,517 7s; but I verily believe that, out of this apparently enormous sum, not £6000 will be realised for the creditors. I find an alleged mortgage by Chubie to Mr. Wilkinson, who was Mr. Bromley's friend and benefactor; and how has he repaid it? Why, by pretending that it was advanced to a Mr. Throughton (£3500); and what was really done with it? It was placed to Mr. Bromley's own account; and to make the transaction the more culpable, it was entered in Throughton's name, and the interest credited to him, as if it were a *bona fide* matter. Nor was this all, for the deed was sent to Dr. Lushington—the pretended deed—for no deed was ever really executed; and the whole turned out to be a decided fabrication. The bankrupt's is not a case to excite pity or compassion. Look again at his conduct to Archdeacon Brymer. That most respectable gentleman may not possibly suffer to the amount of ruin which has fallen upon others, because of his having a private fortune; but how can I recur to that of a poor woman, who was not only deprived of a competent means of support for life, but was obliged to resort to the parish for a loaf; and the very mention of whose case the other day produced a shriek of horror in a crowded court? Again, the bankrupt alleged that he lent Mr. Ken £3000, when the fact was that that respectable gentleman had never borrowed a single shilling. Again, I find that the mortgage to Cooke was released for £4000, upon his paying it in. It was afterwards alleged that the sum had been lent to Bernal; but what was the result? Why, that it all went into the hands of Mr. Bromley himself. The executors in the case of Mr. Wilkinson never thought human nature could be so base as to imagine such gross misconduct, and the whole of these monies had been swum by the bankrupt. However, these extraordinary transactions should act as valuable admonitions to society in general not to trust themselves or their property to the management of any man's hands, without seeing that they were properly secured. There never was worse conduct than that of the bankrupt in relation to Mr. Wilkinson. The deeds for £9000 were deposited in a tin box, at Messrs. Child's, and within three months after his death he got them back, used them to his own purpose, and never returned them. The recital of these things creates horror. Compassion was claimed for the bankrupt upon the ground of the extent of his speculations. Now, my answer is, that before he indulged in this lust for speculation, he should have looked into his banker's book, and not have dipped his hands into the pockets of his friends, his benefactors, and his clients. In this case, to the sorrow of the creditors, the property which the bankrupt states to have cost £120,000, has been so spun out in order to raise money, so divided, and so subdivided, that I do not believe it will yield more than £5000 to £6000; for the whole of the property, even to the homestead and pigstye, have been pledged, I fear, to their full value. After some further observations, the learned commissioner ordered an adjournment, at the bankrupt's expense, for the 28th of October, when an amended balance sheet is to be furnished.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

The Summer Assizes have commenced since our last.

## NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

**THE MURDER IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.**—On Monday at the Assizes for the county of Buckingham, held at Aylesbury, Richard Chandler was indicted for killing and slaying John Leech, gamekeeper to a gentleman named Curtis, by striking him over the head with a stake, on Monday, the 2nd of July, in the parish of Little Brickhill, near Newport Pagnell. John Keen was also indicted for aiding and assisting. The trial lasted a considerable time; but the following are the whole facts of the case:—On the day named in the indictment the two prisoners were facts of the deceased beating for game. The latter interfered, and attempted to take them into custody. Chandler declared that he would not be taken alive, and a severe struggle took place between them and

the deceased. The latter was getting the better of them, when Chandler seized a stake from the hedge, and, striking the deceased several blows with it over the head, felled him to the earth, and caused his death subsequently. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and after being absent for some time, returned a verdict, finding Chandler "guilty of manslaughter," and "acquitting" Keen. Mr. Baron Alderson sentenced Chandler to be transported for fifteen years.

**THE ROBBERY OF A BANKER'S PARCEL.**—At Oxford, on Tuesday, Richard Elliott was tried before Chief Justice Tindal, charged with stealing 1500 sovereigns, the property of Robinson and Co., bankers of Oxford. This robbery, which took place in March last, made some noise at the time. It will be recalled that on the 18th of that month 1500 sovereigns were nailed up in a box, by Coote and Co., and afterwards put into a bag, and carried by the porter to the Gloucester Coffee-house, which was the last house the Defiance coach stopped at before leaving London. The bag with its contents was given to Hobson, the driver, and deposited in the front boot. The prisoner Elliott was taken up by the coachman, at Knightsbridge. The bag was afterwards seen safe by Hobson at Longford; and on the coach stopping at Benson, the prisoner was seen meddling with the parcels in the front box. He afterwards treated the coachman to a glass of ale, and paid his fare to Benson. The coach went on to Oxford, and on arriving at Messrs. Robinson and Co.'s, at whose banking house the coach first stopped, the bag and its contents were not to be found. Various circumstances were stated, with a view to implicate the prisoner in the robbery, but the jury did not think them sufficient, and returned a verdict of acquittal.

## POLICE.

**FRAUDULENT BILL DISOUNTERS.**—On Tuesday, John Alves, whom the police have long been looking after, was apprehended by Inspector Pearce, of the A division. He is charged with having stolen two £1000 promissory notes from Lord Charles Fitzroy, with which he had been entrusted by his lordship to get discounted. Immediately after the prisoner's apprehension, he was examined at Marlborough-street, before Mr. Maltby.—Alves is a man about thirty-five years of age, but from having shaved off his whiskers, and dressed his hair in a juvenile style, he looks much younger. Neither his manners nor appearance were such as would, under ordinary circumstances, disarm suspicion, especially where money transactions for the first time were to be concluded. The prisoner is said to be known to the police as an acquaintance of the well-known John Minter Hart, and an associate of Cooke, Prescott, and others, engaged in the same pursuits.—Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Watkins accompanied Lord Charles Fitzroy into court as his lordship's professional advisers.—Mr. Clarkson addressed the bench, and stated the principal circumstances as detailed afterwards in evidence.—Lord Charles Fitzroy examined: I reside at this moment at Midhurst, in Sussex, when in town I live at Burlington-house. I was not acquainted with Alves until I received the letter of the 19th January. I wrote an answer and addressed it to No. 24, Piccadilly. I saw Alves on the 1st of February. I went to his office, which was on the first floor, and I saw some pictures in the room to which he called my attention. The proposition made to me was to procure £2000 at 25 per cent. I demurred, and left the room, but I called again the next day. I agreed to take the money on Alves's terms. Alves asked me if it would be more convenient to have two bills for £1000 each, than one of £2000 drawn on me? Alves gave me two bills ready prepared. I put my name to them, but I cannot recollect whether I wrote the body of the bills. Alves gave me a letter of acknowledgment. I would not have parted with the bills without this letter. In the faith that I was to receive the money, less the discount, I consented to part with the securities. Alves put the letter into my hands, and I saw him previously write it. I have no doubt the first letter I received was written by Alves. It was arranged that I was to call in Piccadilly on the Friday following for the money. I went and waited an hour, but Alves was not within. I left word I had gone to the United Service Club, and went away. I went out of town, and the next morning I received a letter containing £200. I wrote an answer, requesting Alves to meet me the following Wednesday.—Mr. Clarkson here asked the magistrate if it was necessary to give the accused notice at once to produce the answer.—The prisoner said it was not necessary, as he was willing to produce the letters.—Lord C. Fitzroy, continued: On Wednesday I went to Piccadilly. Received a letter in the handwriting of Alves. It was to the effect, that the writer was extremely sorry that he could not meet me at the appointed hour, but, if I would make another appointment, he would attend to it, and would pay the balance of the notes into my banker's hands, if I wished. I made no subsequent appointment, but I called at the house frequently, and always received the same answer, that Mr. Alves was out. I went to my solicitor, Mr. Watkins, in Sackville-street, and left the £200 with him to pay to Alves. Under the advice of my solicitor, I copied the following note to Mr. Alves, to be sent to him:—

Sir—I have called several times, for the purpose of returning the £200 which you sent me. I decline the money, and have deposited it with my solicitor, in whose hands it is now; and I must further request you to give up the two £1000 promissory notes, which you obtained from me under false pretences.

Yours obedient servant,  
C. FITZROY.

I have never heard anything in reply to this letter. The bills were for three months, and until they became due, I heard nothing more of either them or Alves. Before the bills became due I came to this court for advice. I have received nothing on the bills, except the £200, and no money has been paid into my banker's hands. In consequence of suggestions from my professional adviser, I have filed a bill against an individual who holds one of the bills, and one against another person. [The names of the individuals were mentioned, but this being an *ex parte* proceeding, we do not think it fair to publish them.]—Mr. Maltby asked the accused if he wished to put any questions to Lord C. Fitzroy?—Prisoner: I only wish to say that at the first appointment I got to Piccadilly before one o'clock, and finding his lordship gone, I went to the club, and afterwards to the railway, but was too late. With this exception the statement of Lord Charles Fitzroy is correct.—Mr. Clarkson: There was plenty of time between the 16th of February and now to have seen Lord C. Fitzroy.—Inspector Pearce proved that he took the prisoner into custody that morning, at Chelsea. He told him that he was charged with obtaining two promissory notes from Lord C. Fitzroy, by fraudulent pretences, to which he replied that his lordship had been harsh with him.—Mr. Watkins, solicitor, proved that the letter was sent to 24, Piccadilly, and that his lordship left the £200 with him. He had called several times, but had never been able to see Alves. Mr. Clarkson said he was bound in fairness to state that he held in his hand the answer to the bill filed by Lord C. Fitzroy. The individual against whom the bill was filed states that, on the 16th of February, he gave to Alves £600 in two checks, £300 worth of pictures, and took £100 discount for one of the promissory notes. He did not mean to make this evidence at present. The statute made it a misdemeanour to misappropriate securities where written directions were given. So as written directions could be proved, he contended it did not matter who wrote them, whether the principal or the agent. The written directions here were in the writing of Alves; both parties were consenting parties; and he submitted it did not matter who was the writer of these directions, inasmuch as they were to govern the transaction. The case was a very important one; and if the present proceeding failed to protect his lordship from loss, he trusted it would at least protect the public.—Mr. Maltby asked the prisoner if he had anything to say to the charge.—The prisoner wanted to know what the charge was.—Mr. Maltby said he was charged with stealing two bills, the property of Lord C. Fitzroy.—The prisoner asked how he could be charged with stealing two bills, when Lord C. Fitzroy admitted he gave them to him.—Mr. Clarkson said the charge which he at present made was, that the prisoner was entrusted with securities, with directions in writing to negotiate them, and that he had abused this trust.—The prisoner said he had a letter from his lordship, requesting him to fix a time to see him. This was after he had sent Lord C. Fitzroy the £200. The letter was read at the request of the prisoner.—Mr. Clarkson said the letter did not alter the case.—Mr. Maltby was of the same opinion.—Mr. Clarkson said there was no doubt a great moral fraud had been committed, but it was difficult at present to say what precise shape the charge against the prisoner would take.—Mr. Maltby said there was enough to justify him in remanding the prisoner until Monday next, but he would have no objection to receive good bail, two sureties in £250 each, and the prisoner in £500.—[The extent to which these bill transactions are carried in the metropolis demands serious attention. Scarcely a day passes but some nefarious transaction is brought to light connected with bill discounting, and the records of the Bankruptcy Court prove the difficulty which tradesmen find of extricating themselves when once in the clutches of these disinters and their agents. In the present case it appears that £100 was to be paid for the discount of one of the notes for £1000, but the sum of £700 was to be taken out in pictures. This discount, enormous as it may seem, is less than that usually charged by the gang of swindlers who infest the metropolis. The defective state of the law calls aloud for a change. At present it appears that there is no remedy when a person entrusts another to get a bill discounted, and he appropriates the money, unless there should be a written direction on the subject. It is fortunate for Lord C. Fitzroy that he took such a precaution, or he would probably have been compelled to pay the money for the bills.]

**CHARGE OF STEALING A CHECK.**—At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, a young man, who stated his name to be Henry Sage, and his profession to be that of a surgeon, was brought before Sir Peter Laurie, charged by Mr. Roberts, of the banking-house of Curtis, Robarts, and Co., under the following circumstances:—Mr. Roberts stated, that on the afternoon of Monday he called accidentally upon Mrs. Maddox, his sister, and was told by her that she had lost a small bag out of her carriage, which bag contained a check which she had drawn for £300 on the house in Lombard-street. As the check was post-dated, he did not suppose that any mischief would arise from the finding of it, by any person, but by way of precaution he wrote to the resident clerk the particulars, and at a little after nine o'clock on that (Tuesday) morning it was presented at the counter by the prisoner, who gave so lame an account of the manner in which he became possessed of it, that it was considered proper to give him into custody.—Sir Peter Laurie: Perhaps the gentleman will give me an intelligible explanation. Pray, sir, where did you get this check?—The defendant: I had it of two Frenchmen whom I saw in Lombard-street.—A long examination took place in regard to the two Frenchmen, but as they did not appear, although the person said he was sure they would do so, he was remanded. On Wednesday Sage was re-examined on the charge.—Sir Peter Laurie told the prisoner he had made inquiry into his character, and also as to that of the persons whom the prisoner said were in his company when he spoke to the two Frenchmen, and nothing favourable had been elicited.—Mrs. Sidney Maddox (widow) stated that the check produced had been lost in her possession on Monday. It was drawn by her on the banking-house of her brother (Mr. Roberts), and she had deposited it in a pocket-book which she placed in a bag, which bag lay in a basket in her sister's open carriage, at Holmes's shawl warehouse, in Regent-street, where she

called. She was about twenty minutes or a quarter of an hour at Holmes's, and upon her return to the carriage she missed the bag.—The prisoner requested to know whether the magistrate would take bail.—Sir Peter Laurie replied that he could not think of taking bail in such a case.—The prisoner: I assure you that I am entirely innocent. I admit that there is something calculated to excite suspicion, but that is all.—The prisoner was then committed for trial.

**CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.**—On Tuesday, Francis Thomas Scott was charged at Union-hall with the death of John Samuel Reed on the preceding day.—James Hughes stated, that on the preceding afternoon, as he was in Blackfriars-road, he observed the prisoner on horseback galloping down the road at a very furious rate. When he got about half way down a middle-aged respectable-looking man, who happened to be passing from one side to the other, was knocked down, and one of the hinder hoofs of the horse striking him on the side of the head, inflicted a dreadful wound. The unfortunate man was taken up in a state of perfect insensibility, bleeding from the wound, and also from the mouth and ears, and conveyed to Guy's Hospital. The injuries he received were of such a serious nature, that in the course of the night he expired. In the course of the investigation it was stated that the prisoner was under the effects of liquor at the time of the catastrophe, and that he was riding along at a most reckless rate down the Blackfriars-road.—Mr. Cottingham remanded the prisoner until Wednesday, when some further evidence was adduced. The magistrate then said it had been clearly proved that the prisoner was riding along at a most furious rate, by which the life of a human being had been sacrificed. He then committed the prisoner for trial for manslaughter.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.**—The directors of this Institution have just issued a prospectus of a Girls' School, on a large scale, which they intend to open on the 5th of August next.

**STATE OF TRADE.**—We are glad to state that the accounts from some of the manufacturing districts of the state of trade are favourable. At Manchester goods are on demand, and there are improvements in other places.

**INCENDIARY FIRES.**—Last Friday night there was a large fire at the farm-premises of Mr. John Turner, of Stowham Astle, Suffolk. The farm-buildings were burnt, and a horse, a pig, &c., destroyed. About £600 or £700 worth of damage was done. This village is six miles from Stowmarket. Mr. Turner is the *Poor-law Guardian* of the parish. A boy has been taken into custody, under some vague suspicion. There was also another fire at Debenham, an adjoining village to Stowham, at a wheelwright's shop named Homes, but of small importance.

**SERIOUS FIRE AT SLOUGH.**—On Monday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, a fire broke out in the recently-erected mansion at Upton Park near Slough, the property of Mr. J. F. Bedborough, the builder, of New Windsor. As soon as the intelligence of the fire reached Windsor two companies of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the command of Colonel Drummond, left Windsor with the barack engine for the scene of conflagration, followed by the two engines from the Castle, the Windsor and Eton College engines, and several others from the vicinity; but such was the ascendancy which the flames had obtained before their arrival, that all attempts (though there was a plentiful supply of water) to preserve the property were totally ineffectual, and three houses were completely gutted, forming the west end of Victoria-terrace. The property is insured to the amount of £3000 (about one-half of its value) in the London Union Fire Office.

**FIRE IN SALFORD.**—On Sunday a fire of an alarming character broke out on the premises of Messrs. G. Wilson and Co., engineers, screw, bolt, &c., manufacturers, Queen-street, Salford, which for rapidity and destruction has seldom been equalled. The premises in question are upwards of fifty yards in length, and from these there was a wooden communication to the extensive sizing works of Messrs. Lavins and Co. These works soon caught fire, and in a quarter of an hour were in flames from one end to the other; the cotton warp, of which there was a large quantity on the premises, blazing most tremendously. With difficulty the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjacent cottages. The shrieks of the inmates were quite appalling. The women and children were glad to escape in their night dresses, and fortunately none of them suffered any serious injury. It is not known how the fire originated. The premises were locked up on Saturday night at the usual time, and all was then safe. As to the amount of loss, it is not at present accurately known. Messrs. Wilson are insured for £3300 in the Globe-office, and Messrs. Lavins for £2200, of which the Atlas company lose £1750 for the building, and £3500 for the stock; but it is supposed that these amounts will not cover the loss sustained by Messrs. Wilson and Lavins.

**MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING AT DOVER.**—On Monday afternoon a very melancholy loss of life occurred in Dover Bay, by the upsetting of a small pleasure-boat, or punt. The party consisted of Mrs. Bennett, two of her daughters, one about ten and the other eight years of age; a young gentleman, Mr. Henry Rawlings, the nephew of Mr. Bennett; and the two men who were in charge of the boat, named Fox and Lewisham. The boat was under sail and tacking, about a mile off the land, when she was observed to upset, there being a rather brisk breeze of wind blowing at the time. On observing the accident several boats were immediately launched from the beach, but before they could get to the sufferers, a fishing-smack, that was about half a mile to windward, bore down, and sent her boat to the spot. The fishermen fortunately picked up Mrs. Bennett, and the two men, Fox and Lewisham; but the gentleman and



SALE OF WEST INDIA PINE APPLES.

most of the species of the same family. Each plant, when put into the ground, yields one pine for three successive years, and then becomes exhausted. The sandy plains of Praya Velha, and Praya Grande, formed by the receding of the sea, and in which no other plant will thrive, are the spots where the pine-apple grows best.

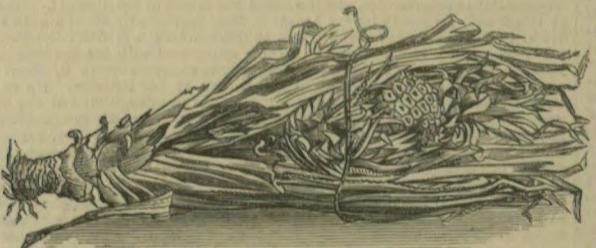
At Eleuthera the business of culture has only just been commenced, by sending to that island a few of our finest varieties of the fruit. The pines just received are, unquestionably, superior to last year's importation. They may be purchased at from 2s. 6d. to 6s., and their average weight is two pounds; whereas, in England, from seven pounds to eight pounds is, by no means, an uncommon weight for a single fruit.

We have heard of pine-apples being so abundant in the West Indies, as to be used, when cut horizontally, for scrubbing ships' decks, the acid of the fruit serving to whiten the timbers.

Although the flavour of the West India pines is far inferior to pines of British growth, they are fine fruit; and Eleuthera should not be lost sight of, producing as it does, two prime luxuries of the table—pine-apples and turtles.

The engravings show the pines, as *lotted* for sale; and a specimen, with the crown, main-leaves, and stem; the varieties imported being the Birds-eye and Providence.

Two of the finest pines received by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt were



PINE-APPLE FROM ELEUTHERA.

forwarded as a present to her Majesty, for which the following courteous acknowledgment has been received:—

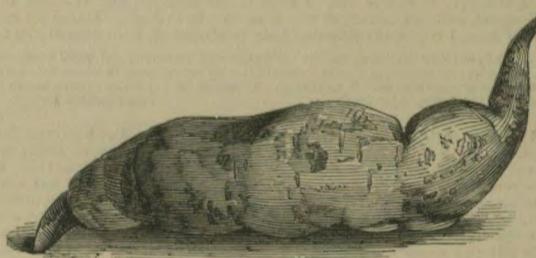
Windsor Castle, 14th July, 1844.

The Master of the Queen's Household presents his compliments to Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two pine-

apples, which arrived on Saturday evening, in perfect order, and have been served at her Majesty's table.

Messrs. Keeling and Hunt have just received a second cargo from Eleuthera, consisting of 12,000 pines, and 50 tons of block ice; the vessel having made the passage in 28 days.

By way of tail-piece, we subjoin a specimen of the *Batata*, or *Sweet Potato*, of which three boxes were sold on Monday, subsequently to



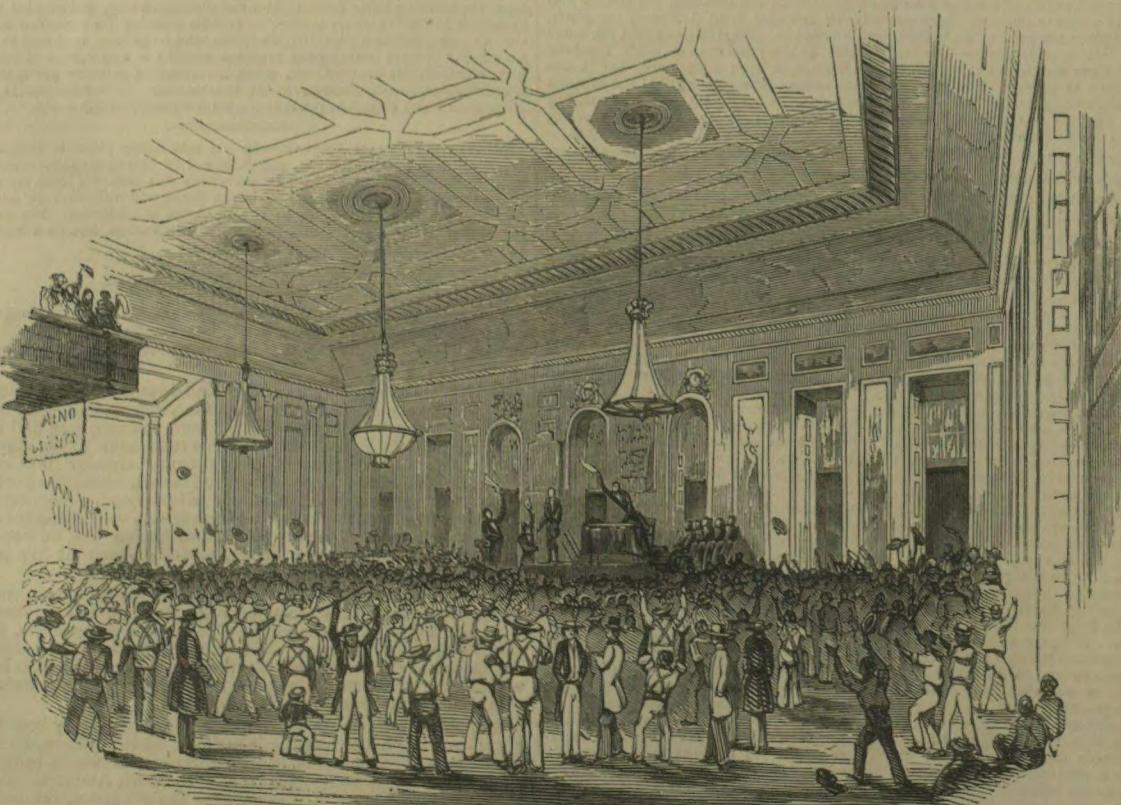
BATATA, OR SWEET POTATO.

the pines. It is a native of the Malayan archipelago, and was eaten much in the south of Europe before the cultivation of the potato, which both became a substitute for it, and appropriated its name. It is partially cultivated in the south of Spain and France, whence its roots are sent to the markets of Madrid and Paris, where they are held as a delicacy: they are mealy, sweet, and wholesome, but keep badly.

#### GREAT REPEAL MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

A vast meeting was held in Washington Hall, on the 25th ult., for the purpose of raising a fund for the payment of the fine of £2000 which Mr. O'Connell is sentenced to pay at the expiration of his imprisonment. The scene is described in the *New York Herald* to have "exceeded anything ever seen in this city since the memorable eve of October 29, 1841, when Bishop Hughes organized the thousands then assembled into a body pledged to carry his ticket. From all quarters of the city, and from the adjoining villages, the Irish, chiefly of the lower classes, poured in by hundreds and thousands to the place of meeting. Long before the time of meeting the large hall was densely crowded, and the scene was diversified, animated, and picturesque in the extreme." Mr. Hilliard, the celebrated artist, has sketched this great demonstration for the annexed engraving.

There could not have been less than twelve thousand Irishmen present in the course of the evening, for the stream going out and entering the hall was kept up without intermission for nearly three hours. Every man seemed prepared to contribute; and the shouts, the tossing of hats in the air, the whirling about of coats and jackets, the waving of shillalahs, the almost frenzied excitement which



GREAT REPEAL MEETING, IN WASHINGTON HALL.

universally prevailed, were certainly well fitted to astonish all who witnessed, for the first time, a lively Irish meeting. Crowds of passers-by in Broadway stopped in utter amazement to listen to the shouts of the multitudes which thronged and issued from the hall.

The Secretary, Bartholomew O'Connor, Esq., amid deafening applause, introduced Mr. Gansevoort Melville as Chairman, who briefly addressed the meeting amidst tumultuous applause, and bespoke their "substantial sympathy for the great—the illustrious—the indomitable patriot—O'Connell—the man whose energies have been devoted to human liberty all over the world; and who is now consigned to the gloom of the dungeon for Ireland." (Immense cheering which lasted for a considerable time.)

The Secretary, Mr. O'Connor, then read several communications from various Repealers in America, with accompanying subscriptions; and Mr. Harry Langton, the Receiver-General, announced seventy-seven dollars from "the Foigh-a-Ballagh of Waterford," for whom three lusty cheers were given. Other subscriptions were announced, and, says the *New York Herald*:—"The rapidity with which the money was poured in, and the jostling, bustling, struggling and pushing to get to the tables where it was received, were perfectly indescribable. It seemed as if every man felt that the salvation of his native land depended on his depositing his dollar."

After this part of the business had proceeded with spirit for some time, the meeting was addressed by Mr. H. Greeley with great vehemence, who stated that since the last meeting, there had taken place two events favourable to the cause of liberty:—"One is Daniel O'Connell's standing up with undaunted men and resolution before his judges, to plead for the cause of his country and the cause of universal freedom, in a voice that spreads unchecked over the civiliz'd world (great applause.) Yes, the trial of these great patriots, intended to be the death-blow of Repeal, has but given it wider range, and one which no government can control. \* \* \* \* The world, gentlemen, has seen Daniel O'Connell standing up before his judges, saying, 'I stand up for relief to the poor, prosperity to the humble, and liberty to the oppressed; for such a conspiracy as this I am indicted before you.' (A burst of applause followed this sentence, which took some moments to subside.) The cause of Repeal has had another honourable testimony from the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Aberdeen, who, in a correspondence with the British Minister in this country, says that his government is solicitous for the abolition of slavery all over the world—every place but Ireland. (Laughter.) Out of his own mouth we will show the justice of our cause. Our enemies ask us what we have to do with Repeal? I answer, just as much as the British have to do with the abolition of slavery out of their own dominions. (Prolonged cheering.) We have it under the sign manual of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs—in the hand-writing of the Earl of Aberdeen, in a document coolly considered and skilfully penned, that they mean to abolish slavery in every place as soon as they can, but we tell them, if they are not prepared to begin, we will teach them a lesson in their own land." (Great applause.)

The Hon. John M'Kean then proposed seven or eight resolutions, of a very strong character.

The Chairman then proposed three cheers for "the ladies," which were heartily responded to.

For a considerable time, "the money came rolling in," and, at length, the meeting was adjourned to the following evening, after 1072 dollars, 70 cents had been collected.

Next evening, according to the *New York Herald*, "the muster evidenced that a good deal of the steam had been let off by the previous evening's proceedings. At the time the meeting was organised, there were not as many hundreds present as there were thousands, on the previous night. Their conduct was much cooler—there was not that anxiety to bring out the needful." Nevertheless, numbers of persons came forward with different sums; many of them apparently only labourers, presented at what they no doubt thought the altar of liberty, their five, and some ten, dollars each, when all the apparel on their backs were not worth the same amount, and many who had subscribed the previous evening, repeated their subscriptions on this occasion, and some of them for the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh time. About nine o'clock the room was well filled. Considerable amusement was then caused by a jolly Irish tar attempting to sing the "Harp of Erin," whereas the meeting were more disposed for the cash.

One secretary then spoke, and concluded by calling for three cheers for "O'Connell, his speedy deliverance, and regeneration of Ireland."

The receiver-general continued to receive subscriptions, and "found it such hard, warm work, that he was obliged partially to strip to it;" he then announced that evening's collection to have been near upon 300 dollars, and the meeting adjourned.

#### NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

##### ANCIENT DOVE-COTS.

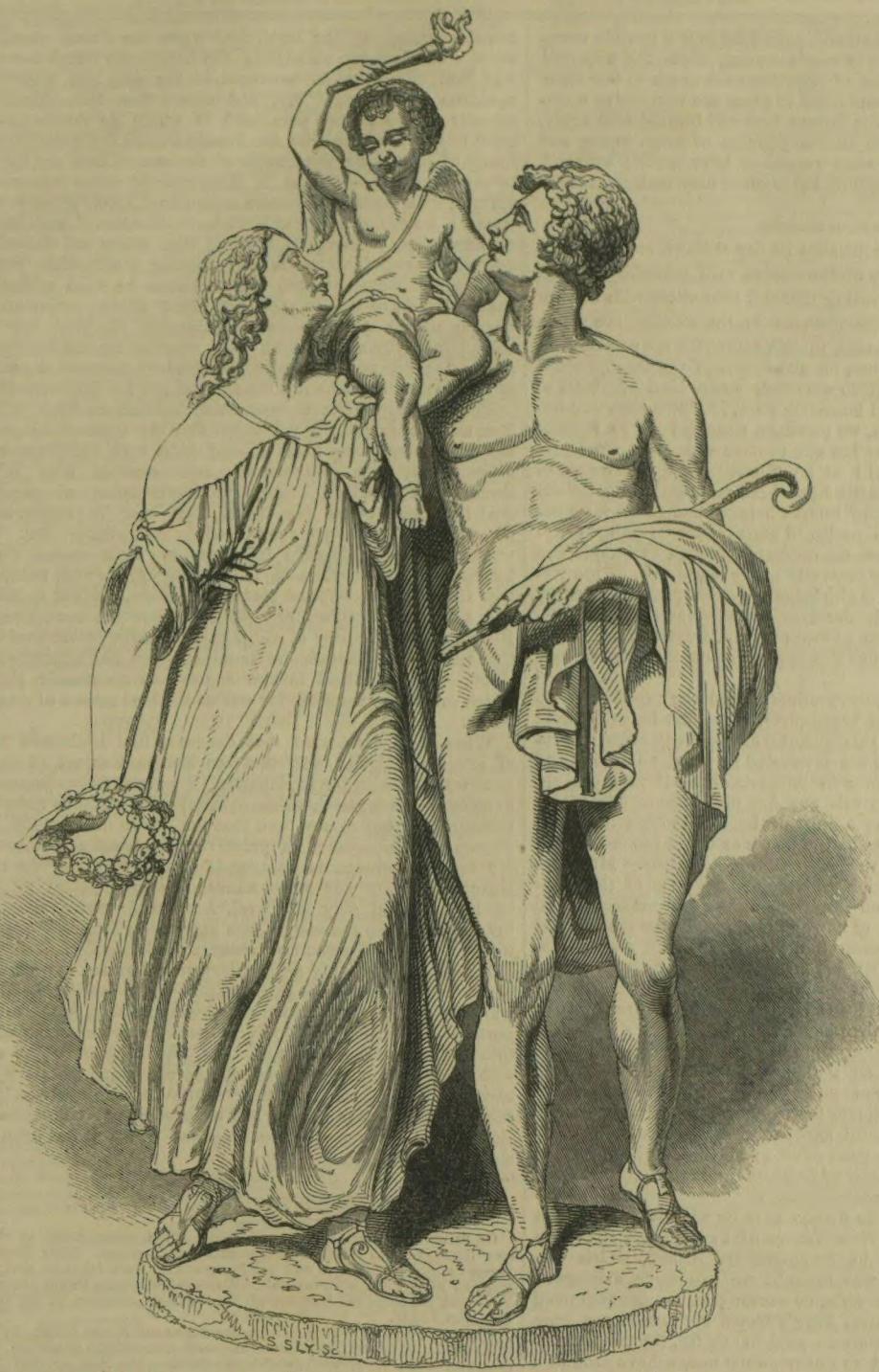
The regal, ecclesiastical, and military antiquities of the country have been fully explored; but those which throw a light on our domestic history—the manners and customs of our ancestors—have been seldom visited, and as seldom described by those who profess to narrate the history of the people, as well as the rule of their more conspicuous leader. The reason of this omission is to be found in the character of the locality of such monuments. They dwell in obscure places, and are found only in "nooks and corners." Such an object is exhibited in our out. It is the ancient dove-cots of Codnor. An ordinary observer would pass it heedlessly, and number it in his note-book with those towers and walls of the castle devoted to military purposes, and thus lose an instructive opportunity of making himself acquainted with an interesting feature of the private, every-day life of the early founders and inhabitants of the place.



DOVE-COT TOWER, CODNOR CASTLE, DERBYSHIRE.

The keeping of doves was so extensively followed in the middle ages, that a house or "cot," for their preservation, became a distinct adjunct to the household arrangements of the humblest as well as of the most lordly dwelling. Those, however, which belonged to the poor have mostly perished, and with the changing spirit of the age, the practice itself has, with them, almost passed away; but those which belonged to the feudal castle, built, as they mostly are, of stone, remain to this day in a state of perfect preservation. The midland counties contain many good examples, but perhaps the one at Westonlarge, in Kent, and that at Codnor, shown in our cut, may be taken as the finest specimens. These dove-cots were usually circular in form, of the length of forty or more feet, neatly and strongly built of "ashlar work," and fitted in the interior with parallel ranges of nest chambers for the accommodation of the birds.

Codnor is beautifully situated in the eastern part of Derbyshire, about nine miles from Derby, and two from Ripley. The castle, which was built in the early part of the thirteenth century, is now a mass of ruins. Richard de Grey, in the early part of the thirteenth century, had his chief seat here. In the 26th Edward III., the Lord *Wrey*, of Codnor, was joined in commission with Wm. D'Eincourt to command all the knights in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, in case of an invasion. In the 3rd Henry V., the king sent the Lord Grey, of Codnor, to bring to England, Henry, the son of Hotspur, from Scotland. Henry, the last of the family, it is said, was much devoted to chemistry, and obtained a license for the transmutation of metals. Dying in the reign of Henry VIII. he left part of his estates to his two natural sons, Richard and Henry, the remainder of his estates went to his aunt Elizabeth, who was married to Sir John Zouch, younger son of William Lord Zouch, of Harringworth. Codnor remained in the hands of the Zouches until 1622, when it was sold, and the family left the kingdom. Sir Keynsham Master, who resided here in 1712, is supposed to have been the last inhabitant. The castle and lands now belong to the celebrated Butterley Company, who in prosecuting their operations for getting iron ore, have undermined the ruins in many places, so that in a few years this, like many other of our most interesting relics of former ages, will be swept away from the face of the earth, and its site only known by tradition.



'LOVE TRIUMPHANT,' BY MR. M'DOWELL, A., AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

## SCULPTURE.—"LOVE TRIUMPHANT."

This beautifully classic group in marble, by Mr. P. Mac Dowell, A., is one of the finest specimens of British sculpture produced for many a year. It has been executed for that munificent patron of art, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, and will form the gem of his splendid collection. The composition is very felicitous: two figures, a youth and a maiden, support, on their shoulders, the boy Cupid; the march of the two supporters is bold and spirited, and their varied expression excellent, as they look up to the archer-boy, whose playful smile, whilst he bears the torch in triumph, is truly charming. The head of the female is exquisite, and has few parallels in the exhibition. In conception, expression, and finish, the group is not surpassed; and it goes far to redeem the character of this year's exhibition of sculpture, in which the busts alone are nearly two-thirds of the whole collection.

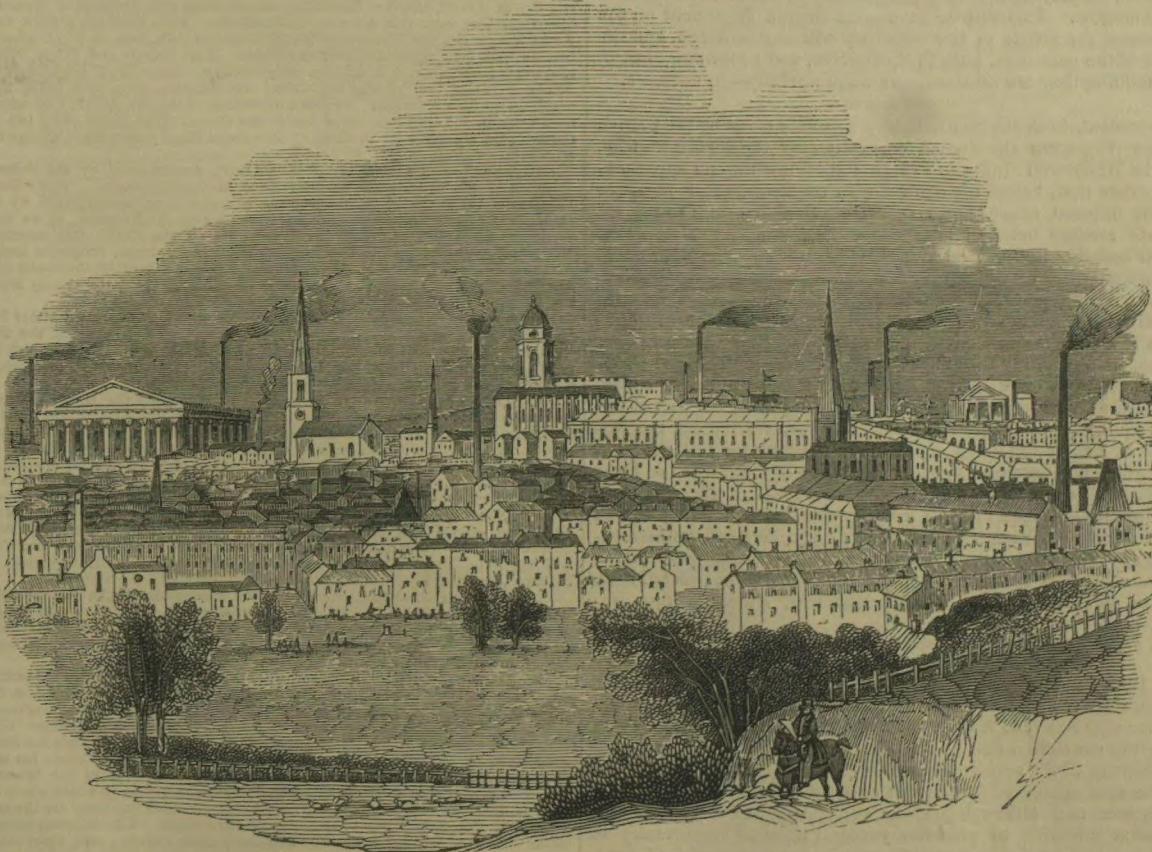
## BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.

The Birmingham election terminated on Saturday last in the election of Mr. Spooner, the Conservative candidate, by a large majority. The numbers were officially declared by the Mayor to be as

follows:—For Mr. Spooner, 2095; for Mr. W. Scholefield, 1735; for Mr. Sturge, 346. Majority for Mr. Spooner over Mr. Scholefield, 360; majority for Mr. Spooner over Mr. Sturge, 1749; majority for Mr. Spooner over both Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Sturge, 14. Mr. Spooner having been declared duly elected, that gentleman came forward and returned thanks. He said he did not go to Parliament to serve any party, nor to truckle to any Minister. (Cheers.) He would neither be a noisy Oppositionist, nor an over-zealous, talkative Government supporter. Mr. Spooner, after stating that he should not consider himself as the representative of a party, but the representative of all parties and all interests in the borough, concluded by expressing his thanks to the ladies of Birmingham, by whom he had been so efficiently supported. On sitting down, he was loudly applauded.—Mr. Sturge, in returning thanks, said he did not regret that he had stood by his pledge, and given the electors the opportunity of voting either for or against him.—Mr. Beale addressed the electors on the part of Mr. W. Scholefield, who was not present.

At the general election for 1841, the numbers were:—Muntz, 2175; Scholefield, 1963; Spooner, 1825.

Birmingham, with its numerous steam-engine chimneys, and a portion of its pleasant environs, are represented in our engraving. The town lies nearly in the middle of England, and was once surrounded with gardens, which, however, are fast diminishing from the rapid increase of buildings. As a seat of industry and the simpler mechanical arts, Birmingham may date its prosperity from the



BIRMINGHAM.

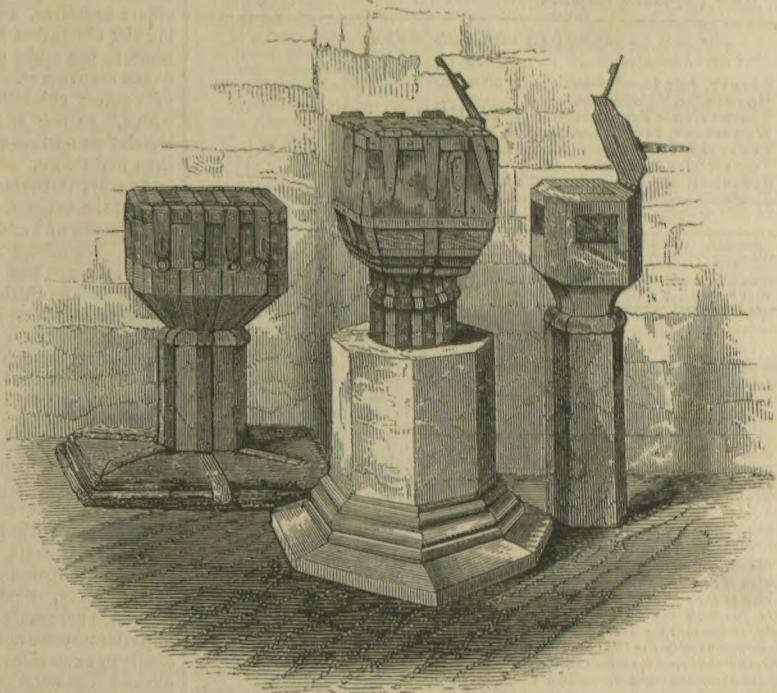
time of the Restoration. It has few edifices, either public or private, of great antiquity; nor has it been the scene of any important historical events. From the nature of its staple employments, it lay till lately under the stigma of blackness and dirt; but the improved processes and the great change in the nature of its manufactures, with the excellent arrangements of the Commissioners of the Street Acts, tend, especially in the newer parts, to remove these grounds of reproach. Its general aspect is that of a place suddenly and greatly improved; the streets lately erected or altered are wide, and the buildings are good. Many of the public edifices are substantially built, in a style highly creditable to the taste of the people. The magnificent new Town Hall, shown to the left of the view, is one of the finest structures of the kind in the kingdom. It is of the Corinthian order, its proportions being taken from the Temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. The exterior is of grey Anglesea marble: the extreme length of the building being 160 feet, breadth 104 feet, and height 83 feet. Two of the principal churches are St. Martin's, with a lofty and well-proportioned spire; and St. Philip's, adorned with an enriched tower, surmounted by a dome.

The denomination of "the toy-shop of Europe," given to Birmingham by Burke, was correct at the time; but the extensive application of powerful mechanical forces has now raised the staple productions of the place.

The elective franchise, which has just been exercised at Birmingham, was only conferred upon the town by the late Reform Bill; and, under the still more recent Municipal Corporation Act, has been changed the simple form of government which existed when Birmingham was an obscure village.

## THE CHURCH POOR'S BOX.

The poor man's box is there too: if ye find anything |  
Besides the posy, and that half rubbed out too,  
For fear it should awaken too much charity; |  
Give it to pious uses.—BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.



POOR'S BOXES IN CHURCHES.

CHURCH Poor's Box is now almost a forgotten piece of antiquity. We have still Poor's Boxes in our prisons and police-courts; but charity seems to have fled from our churches, for there they appear to be considered unnecessary articles. Indeed, as if to show how strangely custom has perverted its use, its very name has become changed—the rich "Poor's Box" of former ages being now abbreviated to a "Poor Box" only. It has no longer a genitive case: it belongs not to the poor, except as it is poor itself. The large cobweb with which the satire of Hogarth has clogged it up, tells not more plainly its neglected condition than does the omission of that single letter in its designation, which time and truth have alike established. It is poor indeed!—starved in neglected holes and corners. But it is not entirely so. Hiding in some obscure village church, it may still be found among ancient reliques and forgotten lumber; or, revived by some worthy antiquary, and may re-appear in the church-porch, and wait patiently for charity till neglect shall again cover it with dust, and be once more forgotten.

We have engraved some of these Poor's Boxes that have survived the changes of three or four centuries. They are from three neighbouring churches in a secluded part of Norfolk, (a county rich in ecclesiastical remains,) where they may be said to have been discovered a few years since by J. A. Repton, Esq., by whom an account was transmitted to the Antiquarian Society. The central chest, mounted on an octagonal stone pedestal, is from the Church of Cawston, and is probably as old as the church itself, which was built between the years 1385 and 1414. The one on the left hand is from Loddon Church, built about 1495; and the other, of about the same date, is from the Church at Wickmere. From the substantial manner in which these boxes are made, being massive wooden structures, strongly bound and secured with iron plates, it would seem that the amount deposited in them in those days, for the use of the poor, was oftentimes so considerable as to render such precautions necessary against robbery; for, doubtless, there were knaves in the land then as now, who would not scruple to plunder even the Poor's Box, if the booty was sufficiently tempting. We may also judge from the number of the keys (the Cawston box having places for three, of which it is supposed two were for the churchwardens, the other for the clergyman,) that even the officials might be tempted to go astray. Besides these precautions, there is yet another in this Cawston-box, which we may show by a section of the interior; where an inverted cup, suspended from the lid, allows the alms to glide over to the receptacle below, but prevents their abstraction through the money-hole at the top.

Formerly, the Poor's Box was to be found in every cathedral, church, chapel, or meeting-house, where the principles of Christianity were taught, and the duties of man to man enjoined upon all. There, where charity was preached and its lessons illustrated by Holy Writ, was the Poor's Box affixed, that the act might wait upon the will; that they whose hearts had been moved by the preacher's discourse, and who felt the desire to benefit their poorer brethren, might do so at once humbly and religiously. And on the Continent it still retains its place in the cathedrals, the "trone" being placed frequently in several parts of the church, with inscriptions over it in three or four languages, stating to what use the alms will be applied—sometimes for the poor generally, sometimes for particular charities, to which is mostly added some text from Scripture, appealing to the feelings or religion of the visitors.

But the Poor's Box is now banished from our churches, modern refinement having substituted for it the glaring silver plate, which once a month, or on the occasion of a "charity sermon" (for it is only on these rare occasions it makes its appearance), stands boldly in the way of all who leave the church, or appeals still more strongly to their vanity in a pompous walk, or triumph, from pew to pew. And there also stands the beadle in his scarlet and gold, now bowing to the guinea dropped from the perfumed glove of the "carriage lady;" now hastening to remove the halfpence (the "widow's mite," perhaps the only contribution of *true charity*), because the copper sullies the lustre of the more patrician coin. There is little charity in these gold and silver offerings. Pride and ostentation there is much; and for these the old and unobtrusive Poor's Box is sacrificed. The cause of the poor may not therefore be injured; and

perhaps they by whom this change has been introduced, studying human nature as it is rather than as it ought to be, have judged wisely in enlisting Pride and Vanity in a cause which Charity is not alone sufficient to secure. But we would fain hope otherwise. A better spirit is now abroad; and as the false sympathy with crime and depravity, which has retained the Poor's Box longer in our prisons than our churches, becomes exposed, our charity and sympathies will become more strongly directed to the cause of poverty. The Poor's Box may then regain its place in church, and we trust it will then lose its satirical title of *Poor Box*.

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
For SATURDAY, JULY 20, 27, and AUGUST 3, 1844, will contain several

## SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT  
SOUTHAMPTON;

The Drawings, by first-rate Artists, made expressly for this Journal; with an accurate Report of the Proceedings.

## GRAND VIEW OF SOUTHAMPTON.

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With a most interesting Account of this Grand National Meeting. With several other Engravings. Price 6d., Stamped.

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## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 21.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 22.—Magdalene.

TUESDAY, 23.—First newspaper published, 1583.

WEDNESDAY, 24.—N. Lardner died, 1768.

THURSDAY, 25.—St. James.

FRIDAY, 26.—St. Ann.

SATURDAY, 27.—Revolution in France, 1830.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 27.

| Monday.    | Tuesday.   | Wednesday. | Thursday.  | Friday.   | Saturday.  |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| h. m. 6 16 | h. m. 6 39 | h. m. 7 4  | h. m. 7 31 | h. m. 8 1 | h. m. 8 32 |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received three letters, calling our attention to two Kentish journals impugning the accuracy of our statements relative to Dover and Folkestone, in connexion with the transmission of the Indian Mail. We have referred these letters and the statements in question to the artist commissioned by us to execute the illustrations and the accompanying details; and we have received from him the following letter in explanation. For ourselves, we have no partiality in the matter; but, for its associations and historic interest, Dover is not surpassed by any town in the kingdom:—

## DOVER versus FOLKESTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

15th July, 1844.

In reference to the illustrated report of the "Progress of the Overland Indian Mail," which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of July 6, and to the reflections which have been cast on its accuracy by those respectable journals the *Dover Chronicle* and the *Dover Telegraph*, of the 13th July, it becomes my duty, both to yourself and the public, to state that I am alone responsible for the truth of the drawings, and for the facts on which the article which accompanies them are founded. I made the sketches from the scenes described, and supplied the information for the letter-press. But, to avoid giving undue importance to a subject of local rivalry between the ports of Dover and Folkestone, I shall refrain from noticing the ill-tempered personalities in which those journals have suffered themselves to be betrayed, and confine myself to the following brief and undeniable statements in answer to the insinuations which they have thought proper to make against your own veracity and the independence of the South Eastern Railway Company.

First. That neither the South-Eastern Company, its chairman, nor any one of its members, servants, or friends, had, either directly or indirectly, any concern, from first to last, wholly mine.

Second. That the article connected with the Folkestone cuts distinctly states that it is the abstract Indian Mail, containing the heads of its more important information, which is, and ever has been, expressed from Boulogne through the port of Folkestone.

Third. That the Indian Mail itself has been landed at Folkestone, although its ordinary route has been through Dover.

Fourth. That the Princess Mary steamer has performed the passage between Folkestone and Boulogne in one hour and fifty-seven minutes; your statement being "within two hours."

I have only now to regret that any misapprehension should have existed on these points.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant,

STEPHEN SLY.

The tale of "Fitz-stephen" will be resumed in our next.

"R. G." Charlotte-street, Islington.—Not at present.

We have received a long letter, dated from Haydock Lodge, which is illegible.

"An Old Inhabitant of St. Giles's" complains that the clock of the parish church is neither lighted with gas nor at present strikes the hours and quarters.

The Scenes in Dublin and its Environs reached us much too late to be available.

"I. B." Dublin, is thanked for his sketch, for which we have not room.

"An Admirer," Guisborough.—The subject is not of present interest.

"Philanthropus," Bath, wished to ascertain the dimensions of the Hellespont from the Bermudas, engraved in a late Number.

"An Enquirer," Passage, is recommended to be cautious of foreign loans and lotteries.

"X. Y. Z." Belper.—The promised engraving of the Chatsworth Conservatory will appear shortly.

"I. M."—The Treatise on Navigation, published by the Useful Knowledge Society.

"R. W. P." Maidstone, should write to Mr. J. Gilbert, Blackheath.

"J. Stevenson," Bytown, Canada, should send us a subject of more popular interest for engraving.

"R. H."—The church shall appear shortly.

"C. T. P." Holborn.—We do not know.

"J. O." Tewkesbury.—The work was noticed in our last Number.

"E. T." Leeds.—Leigh's and Mogg's are fair Pictures of London.

"C. S." Lyme Regis.—We have no room.

"A Subscriber"—The person who hires the gig is liable for all damage it may receive while in his possession.

"Volus" may republish the Music.

"Fair Play,"—No.

"A. B." must reside in the parish a week.

Several communications not answered in this Number will be replied to in our next.

CHARLES ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—In our Journal of last week, it should have been stated that the end gallery is occupied by the Royal Family; the central pew by her Majesty and Prince Albert; that on the right hand by the Queen Dowager, and on the left by the Duchess of Kent.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1844.

At the very time the question of the Slave-trade was brought under the notice of the Legislature, and as if to illustrate the working of the whole system, have arrived accounts of the state of the island of Cuba, which speak "trumpet-tongued" as to the political and social misery it produces. The slaves of that island, far more numerous than their inhuman masters, have attempted to rise; and though the planters and the white inhabitants have escaped the doom that overtook the French in St. Domingo, they are still in the most imminent danger. Both sides seem to have passed that point at which reconciliation is possible: henceforth there must be inextinguishable hatred between them. The masters cannot trust, the slaves will not forgive. On the mere suspicion in some cases, on the slenderest proof in others, the most atrocious cruelties have been perpetrated on the blacks. The details read like a bloody page torn from the barbarous annals of the past, and transferred by the dark necromancy of man's depravity, to the present times; they thrust themselves into notice among the trivialities of our everyday life, like monstrous things of whose like the world has read, but it was hoped had forgotten—forgotten so completely, that their recurrence seemed an impossibility. Too well are we taught that it is not so. The worst cruelties of the past have been revived in their worst forms in

the present; and that they should have done so is a terrible warning to those nations that yet retain among them the accursed thing. The Southern States of America have much to fear from this example, so near at hand; and to them the impressive warning addressed to Spain by Sir Robert Peel will but too well apply. No country ever continued in the practice of gross wrong and oppression but the victims were sooner or later terribly avenged, the very means taken to uphold the system only making it more unendurable.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS continues its day sittings, and is getting through the heavy business of the session with tolerable rapidity. The Poor-law Bill is progressing through committee with but few alterations. It makes some changes in the existing law which will be hailed as improvements, though rather for the principle on which they are founded than for the extent of the ameliorations they effect. It is proposed to establish some kind of places of refuge for the destitute and houseless poor, in which they will obtain temporary shelter, and, we presume, enough food to support life for a short space, till the law can provide something more permanent for them. This will at least prevent the recurrence of those shocking scenes which have been revealed in our Police-offices and Inquest-rooms, of human beings bandied about from officer to officer, and from parish to parish, each "legally" denying the obligation to relieve the outcast, till death by hunger and want, in the midst of the richest city in the world, was of too frequent occurrence. There is also some provision for the education of pauper children which deserves commendation. "On the whole," to use a favourite phrase of Sir J. Graham himself, his legislation on this subject has this session assumed a better tone than heretofore.

Another important measure produced amid the expiring struggles of the session, and yet incomplete, is an act for regulating the process of building in this gigantic and still extending metropolis. We advise all who are interested in brick and mortar to obtain the act, and endeavour to understand it—if they can, for in length and intricacy it rivals any Act of Parliament that ever preceded it, which is saying a great deal. It has been described by an authority on one side of the house as doing too much, and by another, on the other side, as effecting too little. Mr. MacKinnon states that the principal recommendations of the committee, as to ventilation and drainage, have been neglected, and that it has the appearance of having been framed for the especial advantage of builders by profession and surveyors. As the hon. gentleman is a Ministerialist, and has paid some attention to the subject, his allegation may have some weight. But its merits and defects are alike concealed by the impossibility of discussing it. We perceive that Trafalgar-square is to have a separate act to ensure its protection from injury, &c. The measure shows a laudable desire on the part of the Board of Woods and Forests; could it not go a step further, and provide the funds necessary to complete the works, which, in their present imperfect state, are a painful annoyance to the eye, and a discredit to us besides? The good effect of all that has been accomplished is marred by the want of finish in the rest.

It is settled that painting in Fresco is to be adopted as a portion of the decorations of the New Houses of Parliament; it is also fixed that the artists to be employed are British, which was sometime a doubt, as it was thought we had none among us capable of adopting a new style, or working in an unaccustomed method. The Commissioners have selected the artists, and have fixed on the subjects they are to send in; so far, the two exhibitions which have attracted so much public notice have produced a certain result. The manner in which the selection has been made is fair and open, and we trust there is at last a probability of something connected with the expenditure of the public money on works of art being concluded, without the suspicion of its being a job. The exhibition of Frescoes, Cartoons, and Sculpture, sent in according to the terms of the Commissioners, prior to the selection, has been this week opened to the free inspection of the public. It was looked forward to with some anxiety, as the previous exhibition of the Cartoons only went to prove a capability of drawing designs in a style suitable to the work; it gave no assurance of equal ability in executing the Frescoes themselves. An artist might succeed admirably in sketching an outline of grandeur and breadth on the canvass who would fail when he came to deal with the difficulties of colour joined to those of the material. The Exhibition contains some decided failures certainly, but enough also of skill in and mastery of the art to justify the commission in coming to its resolution. It is a revival of this kind of painting in England rather than an introduction of it, and should the mode be adopted by those who have the means of employing it, it may yet become an important branch of art among us. This will be in a great degree dependent on the success of the artists in the tests they will now undergo, and the effect of the paintings, both in themselves, and as forming part of the building they are destined—we hope worthily—to decorate.

It is evident, from the contradictory accounts given by the French papers respecting the French expedition to the Mediterranean, that in Ministerial circles in France something like an apprehension exists that, before the contest with the Emperor of Morocco can be finished, something may arise calculated to destroy the *entente cordiale* between France and England, the existence of which both Sir Robert Peel and M. Guizot have admitted, and to the maintenance of which they have both pledged themselves, so long as it may be consistent with the national honour. Notwithstanding the pacific assurances of M. Guizot, and the protestations in a similar spirit made by the French Ministerial press, we cannot help thinking that the presence of a large fleet in the Mediterranean is a circumstance calculated, if not to excite apprehension, at least to justify vigilance and caution on the part of our Government. We are not alarmists, but yet we regard the dispatch of a squadron under such circumstances as a *fait accompli* of a grave and significant character. Every day some of the Paris Ministerial papers contain a report of the recall of the squadron, and indulge in vague hints of a settlement of the dispute; but yet the bellicose Prince de Joinville was, at the date of the last accounts, before Oran with a large force, and apparently not having the most remote intention to put back. There is, indeed, little chance of his imitating the ancientfeat, which is thus recorded:—

"The King of France, with eighty thousand men,  
Marched up the hill, and then—marched down again!"

The Prince is formed of sterner stuff than the warriors who make demonstrations without the intention of following them up; and no one who has read his late pamphlet can fail to be impressed with the conviction that he will court every opportunity of giving a specimen of his seamanship.

The spot appointed for the first essay of the Prince is singularly ill-chosen, and although we do not accuse M. Guizot of the slightest intention to give the young Prince an opportunity of realising his warlike propensities, yet it is a fact worthy of note, that he is sent on just such an expedition as would seem to favour the inimical theories broached by him against England in his pamphlet. It cannot be regarded as anything but a curious

coincidence, to say the least, that when the Prince startled the world with his noble authorship, the hypothesis which he created was that of a war to be waged in the very sea whereon his squadron now rides. Ay, and more than this, Algiers was actually named in the paragraph in which he dwells upon the great results likely to arise for France should she have the opportunity of contesting the empire of the sea. These are the words of the pamphlet:—"Dans la Méditerranée nous regnions en maîtres, nous assurerions notre conquête d'Algier, ce vaste champ ouvert à notre commerce et à notre civilisation," and then the warlike writer proceeds to contend that Malta and Gibraltar do not afford sufficient means of supplying combustible materials for English steam vessels, and therefore he feels assured that France would be free to carry into effect all its projects in that quarter of the globe. In this instance the wish has indeed been "father to the thought," and whether by accident or from design, the Prince de Joinville is at this very moment in possession of all the appliances he desired to work out his destructive theory.

Placing entire reliance upon the declarations both of Sir R. Peel and M. Guizot, we yet assert that the state of things which has arisen ought not to be looked upon with indifference. We believe that the enlightened and sensible men of both France and England desire the continuance of peace, and are impressed with the belief that war is opposed alike to religion and to commercial prosperity, but yet it would not be absolute wisdom to look upon the dispatch of a French fleet to the Mediterranean with indifference. Our Government, we have reason to believe, are not so disposed, and already indications are perceptible of the rendezvous of a British fleet in the Bay of Gibraltar. Heaven forbid that hostilities with France should be imminent—we had almost said possible; but no political maxim appears to be sounder than that which urges preparation for war as the best means of preserving peace.

When it is considered that France at first disclaimed the idea of retaining Algiers, and that the British Cabinet of that day were satisfied with the explanation, it cannot fail to be remarked as somewhat singular that France should now run such risks for the retention of that colony, and that the Prince de Joinville should discuss the importance of preserving the fruits of the conquest. No secret, however, is now made of the fact that the English Government did not much admire the colonization of Algeria by France; and only last week Lord Aberdeen explained that his expression on the subject was not that he had no "objection" to urge, but that he had no "observation" to make.

However, this is only a secondary consideration at present; but we have felt it our duty to call attention to the maritime expedition which France has now fitted out, believing it to be the most important political event that has occurred for some years past. Not that England need fear war; they who commence the contest with her will have most need of apprehension; but it is of the utmost consequence that there should be "no mistake," as was the case in regard to the original occupation of Algiers, for which England was not prepared, and against which it has been found useless to remonstrate.

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, went to Adelaide Lodge in a pony carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken an airing in the morning in an open pony carriage. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent in the afternoon at her residence, Frogmore Lodge.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and the household, attended divine service at the private chapel in the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked this forenoon in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken airings in the morning.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, took an airing this morning in an open pony carriage, in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken a drive in an open carriage in the forenoon. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Col. Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, inspected his regiment (the Scots Fusiliers Guards) this morning in the Great Park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty today. Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz arrived at the Castle from town, on a visit to the Queen.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, took an airing in an open pony carriage this morning. The illustrious party paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore Lodge.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken a drive in an open pony carriage in the forenoon. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was also taken an airing this forenoon.—The Earl of Delawar arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. The royal party left the Castle, for an airing, shortly before five o'clock this afternoon. The Queen, the Princess Royal, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, lady in waiting, were in the first open pony carriage and four. The illustrious party returned to the Castle at half-past six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, early this morning at the Castle. Soon after ten o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz took their departure from the Castle. Her Majesty and Prince Albert afterwards took an airing in an open pony carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken their usual airings this forenoon. The Earl of Liverpool and Sir Robert Peel arrived from town in the afternoon on a visit to the Queen. The royal party left the Castle in the afternoon for an airing. The Royal Family were taken airings this afternoon.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked in the pleasure-grounds of the Castle this morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, were taken an airing in the forenoon, in an open carriage. Sir Robert Peel took his departure from the Castle this morning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left her residence, Frogmore Lodge, for town. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert left the Castle for a drive, in a pony phaeton. The royal party returned to the Castle shortly before seven o'clock. The royal family were taken airings in the afternoon.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We are happy to state that her Majesty Queen Adelaide will return to England from the Continent on the 23rd instant. The Black Eagle, steam-yacht, master commander B. Cook, which has been newly painted and fitted at Woolwich, is ordered to proceed to Antwerp, to be in readiness to bring over the Queen Dowager.

THE KING OF SAXONY IN LIVERPOOL.—His Majesty the King of Saxony arrived in Liverpool on Sunday last, and took up his residence at the Adelphi Hotel, where apartments had been prepared for his reception. On Saturday he was at Bangor, North Wales, and he arrived at Chester the same evening. He then resided at the Royal Hotel. He left Chester at five o'clock on Sunday, in two travelling carriages and four. He reached Birkenhead a little after seven o'clock, and crossed the river Mersey in the Mersey steam-boat. After leaving Liverpool, the King of Saxony went to Manchester, where he visited several mill and other establishments. His Majesty left Manchester for York. It is understood his Majesty, after visiting Leeds and York, will return to Liverpool, and afterwards proceed to Lancaster, Bowness, and Scotland, and that he will embark at Leith for Saxony on the 31st instant.

ger at one o'clock, shortly after which the members of the royal family retired, but dancing was resumed about two o'clock, and kept up with spirit until day-break. Nothing could exceed the splendour of the costumes, worn by the Marchioness and several of her noble guests, and the scene altogether was one of the most magnificent it is possible to conceive.

The Duke of Wellington has issued cards for a splendid entertainment on the 31st inst., at Apsley House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Duchess of Gloucester, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.

The Dowager Duchess of Bedford gave another *séte champêtre* on Wednesday, at Campden Hill, which attracted a very numerous and fashionable company.

**BARONESS ROTHSCHILD'S FÊTE.**—Baroness Rothschild gave a very delightful fîte on Wednesday, at Gunnersbury Park, to above four hundred of the aristocracy, in addition to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. A concert, at which the leading *artistes* of the Italian Opera assisted, preceded the banquet, and at six o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, conducted by Baroness Rothschild and Baron Lionel Rothschild, entered the *salle à manger*, where a sumptuous repast awaited them. At the royal table covers were laid for about thirty personages. The pleasure grounds and gardens were all suitably prepared for the reception.

On Tuesday, the Hon. S. Carew, M.P. for Waterford, was married at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, to Miss Katherine Emily Ann Phillips, daughter of George Richard Phillips, Esq., of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

**MARRIAGES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.**—We hear that a marriage is on the tapis between the Earl of Mulgrave, only son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and Miss Russell, niece to the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland. The alliance between Mr. Edward C. Kerrison, only son of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M.P., and Lady Caroline Fox Strangways, youngest daughter of the Earl of Ilchester, and niece to the Marchioness of Lansdowne, is expected to be solemnized the week after next. The preliminaries have been arranged for a marriage between Mr. Cochrane and Miss Seymour, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, K.C.H., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, and niece to the Countess of Euston and Lady Seaford. The ceremony is expected to take place before the departure of Sir George for his distant command at the end of next month.—We understand that a marriage is arranged between Viscount Loftus, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, and the beautiful and accomplished Miss Jane Hope Vere, daughter of the late Mr. Hope Vere, of Craigie-hall and Blackwood, N.B.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel received a distinguished party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their mansion in Whitehall Gardens. Alexander Oswald, Esq., M.P. for Ayrshire, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar Lady Louisa Johnstone, widow of the late Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**NEW CHURCH AT GREENWICH.**—A new church, to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is about to be erected at Greenwich. The site is chosen, and the ground, nearly an acre, which is gratuitously presented for the purpose by the Drake family, is situate between the Upper-road, Deptford, and Tanner's-hill, Greenwich.

The Earl of Cardigan has subscribed the sum of £100 towards a new church at East Ardley, near Wakefield.

**CAMBRIDGE, July 13.**—The following have been elected afternoon preachers at Great St. Mary's:—1844: October, the Hulsean Lecturer; November, the Rev. Theyre T. Smith, Queen's College; December, the Rev. D. Moore, Catherine Hill; 1845: January, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Trinity College; February, the Rev. Dr. Mill, Trinity College; March, the Rev. T. Worsley, master of Downing; April, the Hulsean Lecturer; May, the Rev. C. S. Bird, Trinity College. The following appointment has taken place:—The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Saville, M.A., of Trinity College, to the curacy of St. Nicholas, Warwick.

**ORDINATION.**—An ordination will be held on Sunday, July 21, by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester.

**OXFORD, July 13.**—We understand that it is intended to form an Oxford Society, for the promotion of the Fine Arts, in connection with the Randolph and Taylor Galleries, so as to establish an institution for the encouragement of that study. By the demise of Dr. Hoskins, rector of Appleton, Berks, for forty-two years, that living has become vacant; and by the death of the Rev. R. Williams, of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, for thirty-nine years, this rectorial is also vacant. Both of them are in the gift of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—The Senate of the University of London have recently come to the resolution of adopting academical costume for the undergraduates and graduates of every degree conferred by that body. No collegiate dress has been hitherto worn by the members of this university.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The implied course of the Government in reference to betting on horse-races could not have been made known at a more convenient season. "Book-making," "betting-round," "P. P. betting," and all and singular such devices, are to have their swing—ample scope and run enough; and "let every man take care of himself," as a gallant member of Tattersall's said to the committee. Just such counsel was given by the donkey to the chickens when he danced among the hencoops. The gallant captain is in a condition to weather the pirates, but we should be glad to know how is our public to protect itself? Are any precautions taken that the subscribers to Tattersall's (a society formed for the especial purpose of betting, and one which gives the bias to the investment of vast ventures on the turf,) shall be parties of substantive respectability—of money as well as manners?—the two items which now-a-days constitute the man, and without both of which he is "but half made up." No such thing. There are individuals there, as plenty as blackberries, who have not paid the half—the quarter—the sixteenth—hardly a fractional portion of their losses in the ring. It is not enough that their creditors countenance their defaults: there they are where betters from all quarters of the globe "most do congregate," and the style in which they may be seen "picking up" a country gentleman now and then, would put to the blush Goldsmith's green spectacle merchant. If the system of general speculation on the issues of the turf is to be comforted by state patronage, at least we have a right to expect that some place shall exist, appropriated to its details, where gentlemen may venture as among their fellows, instead of trusting themselves among a company of cut-purses. This may seem harsh language, but it is the truth. There are among the existing members of that society persons who cast shame upon an association, whose sole bond of confederacy is honour. Let us believe the time of reform at Tattersall's is not remote. This latter confidence, too, may be more extended than in its application to men and manners. Surely some small endowment of necessities might most conveniently be made upon the Subscription Room. On Thursday afternoon it was without information about the results of Wednesday's racing at Liverpool, or any news touching the state of the odds. A return list, instances such as that, ought to be forwarded by express (the rail is express master-general), and posted up the moment of its arrival. Every appliance of the turf comes twenty-one years after it is needed.

The Sheet Calendar of the 16th instant, gave us such a Derby and Oaks entry for 1846, as never entered the most distempered dreams of our forefathers: there are 196 subscribers to the former, and 140 to the latter; thus, the Derby has much more than doubled in fifteen years, and the Oaks has improved in the same proportion. What betting round we shall have if the Home Secretary don't meddle with it! No doubt a hundred horses will be backed for the Derby of 1846, so that at 70 to 1 against every one of the lot, there would be a fortune for the book maker that laid against the whole party to a hundred pounds. The speculation during the week, save that upon the Liverpool events, was not worth the name of betting. Nothing was done on Thursday at the Corner, save a few offers to back Alice Hawthorn for the Goodwood Cup, at 2 to 1. And till Goodwood business is introduced in earnest, it will be dull times for the industrious investor of loose cash on loose consequences.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

**MONDAY.**—The Goodwood Stakes betting was flat, with no other result than to raise Franchise a point or two on last week's market. The chief feature of the day's business was the fall of Alice Hawthorn to 2 to 1, with plenty of layers, and the advance of the 'Squire and Robert de Gorham to 8 to 1, both taken freely. Nothing fresh on the St. Leger.

#### GOODWOOD STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Franchise | 15 to 1 agst Pride of Kildare | 18 to 1 agst Lucy Banks (t) 10 to 1 — Croton Oil | 17 to 1 — The Currier (t) | 20 to 1 — Poussin (t) 12 to 1 — Partisan | 18 to 1 — Elegance (t) |

#### GOODWOOD CUP.

2 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn | 3 to 1 agst Robert de Gorham (t) 8 to 1 — The Squire (t) | 10 to 1 — Antler

#### ST. LEGER.

7 to 2 agst The Curie | 7 to 1 agst The Princess | 10 to 1 agst Bay Momus (t) 7 to 1 — Ithuriel (t) | 8 to 1 — Ugly Buck (t) | 12 to 1 — Fough-a-Ballagh

#### LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.

#### WEDNESDAY.

The Croxteth Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, &c. Mr. Meiklarn's Trueboy, 4 yrs. (Templeman) 1 Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 5 yrs. (St. Leger Course) 2

#### Match, 100, h ft.

Mr. Robinson's April Noddy (Marlow), beat Lord Glasgow's Give him a Name. 6 to 4 on Lord Glasgow. Won easy by two lengths.

#### The Sefton Stakes of 30 sovs each, h ft; mile and half.

Lord G. Bentinck's Emma .. (Rogers) 1 Mr. Irwin's Pride of Kildare .. .. 2

#### The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, &c. Two miles.

Mr. Mostyn's Brunel .. (Rogers) 1

#### The Bickerstaffe Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft. One mile.

Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat .. (Rogers) 1 Sir R. Bulkeley's Coal Black Rose .. .. 2

#### THURSDAY.

#### The Derby Handicap.

Duke of Richmond's Pastoral .. (Abdall) 1 Lord Eglington's Brevity .. .. 2

Mr. Creagh's The Neill .. .. 3

Eleven or twelve others started. Won in a canter.

**The Cup.**  
Mr. Hope Johnstone's Era .. (Lye) 1  
Colonel Cradock's Pagan .. 2

Seventeen started. Won by half a length.

The Queen's Plate was won by Aristotle, beating Extremore, and four others; and the Free Handicap by Emma, beating Hudibras, and three others.

#### LATEST BETTING AT LIVERPOOL.

|                       |                            |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 7 to 2 agst The Cure  | 8 to 1 agst Prince (taken) | 10 to 1 agst Ugly Buck     |
| 7 to 1 — Bay Momus    | 9 to 1 — Ithuriel          | 12 to 1 — Fough-a-Ballagh. |
| 6 to 1 agst Franchise | 8 to 1 agst Era (taken)    | 10 to 1 agst Croton Oil.   |

#### SOUTHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Shirley Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 30 sovs added from the fund; two-yrs-old, 7st; three, 9st 2lb; colts, 3lb extra. Winner to be sold for £150, if demanded in the usual way. The last three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Cauffman's b f Gaiety, 3 yrs. (Wakefield) 1

Mr. Deakin's br br Caractacus, 2 yrs. 2

The Southampton Stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, and only 5 if declared on or before the 8th of July, with 100 added, the second to save his stake. One mile and three-quarters.

Lord Glenlyon's ch c Ben-y-Ghlo, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb (S. Mann) 1

Mr. Greville's Portumagus, 4 yrs, 6st 1b

The Maiden Plate of £30, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each; for three-yrs-old, 7st 2lb; four, 9st; five, 9st 1b; six and aged, 9st; that never won £50 at any time in plate or stakes; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; the second saves his stake and receives £5. Heats, once round and a distance. Ten subs.

Mr. Wesley's Miss Lucy, 5 yrs. (Wakefield) 7 1 1

Mr. Payne's Audrey, 3 yrs. 1 3 3

Mr. Southby's Waterloo, 5 yrs. 9 2 2

Mr. Fuller's Whitefoot, aged. 5 5 4

Mr. Jones's b c by Ellis, out of Distaff, 3 yrs. 3 4 dr

Mr. King's b c by Hornsea, out of Slender's dam, 3 yrs. 6 6 dr

Mr. Bray's The Midnights Star, 3 yrs. 2 dr

Mr. W. Etwall's Queen of the Chase, 3 yrs. 4 dr

Miss Lucy won easy by three lengths, and was claimed for £100.

#### WEDNESDAY.

The Members' Plate of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, the second to save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £200; three-yrs-old, 7st 2lb; four, 8st 2lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 1b; mares, &c., allowed 3lbs; winners of one of 50 this year 3lbs extra; two, 5lb; three, 7lb; horses that have started three times in 1844 and not won allowed 5lb; the winner of the County Members' Plate on Tuesday 7lb in addition. Heats, once round and a distance. Seven subs.

Captain G. Delme's Red Skin, 3 yrs. (R. Cotton) 1 1

Mr. Stanborough's Isleworth, 5 yrs. 3 0

The Hunters' Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added, for four-yrs-olds, 10st; 5 yrs, 11st; six and aged, 11st 7lb; thoroughbred 7lb extra; winners once this year 3lb, twice 5lb, thrice 7lb extra; mares and geldings allowed 3lb, &c. Winner to be sold for £300, &c. Gentlemen riders. One mile and three-quarters. Six subs.

Mr. Anderson's Chance, aged. (Mr. Scott) 1

Mr. Wesley's Miss Lucy, 5 yrs. 2

Mr. French's Argos, aged. 3

The Borough Plate of £50 added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, the second to receive £10 and save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £100. Heats, once round and a distance. Six subs.

Mr. Cauffman's Moberake, 6 yrs. 1 2

Mr. E. R. Clarke's Ellen, 5 yrs. 4 1

Mr. Death's Cast-off, 5 yrs. 2 0

Mr. Preston's Bosphorus. 3 dr

Mr. Etwall's Queen of the Chase, 3 yrs. 4 dr

Miss Lucy won easy by three lengths, and was claimed for £100.

#### THURSDAY.

The Members' Plate of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, the second to save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £200; three-yrs-old, 7st 2lb; four, 8st 2lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 1b; mares, &c., allowed 3lbs; winners of one of 50 this year 3lbs extra; two, 5lb; three, 7lb; horses that have started three times in 1844 and not won allowed 5lb; the winner of the County Members' Plate on Tuesday 7lb in addition. Heats, once round and a distance. Seven subs.

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Mr. French's Argos, aged. 3

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Mr. Etwall's Queen of the Chase, 3 yrs. 4 dr

Miss Lucy won easy by three lengths, and was claimed for £100.

#### FRIDAY.

The Members' Plate of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, the second to save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £200; three-yrs-old, 7st 2lb; four, 8st 2lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 1b; mares, &c., allowed 3lbs; winners of one of 50 this year 3lbs extra; two, 5lb; three, 7lb; horses that have started three times in 1844 and not won allowed 5lb; the winner of the County Members' Plate on Tuesday 7lb in addition. Heats, once round and a distance. Seven subs.

Captain G. Delme's Red Skin, 3 yrs. (R. Cotton) 1 1

Mr. Stanborough's Isleworth, 5 yrs. 3 0

The Hunters' Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added, for four-yrs-olds, 10st; 5 yrs, 11st; six and aged, 11st 7lb; thoroughbred 7lb extra; winners once this year 3lb, twice 5lb

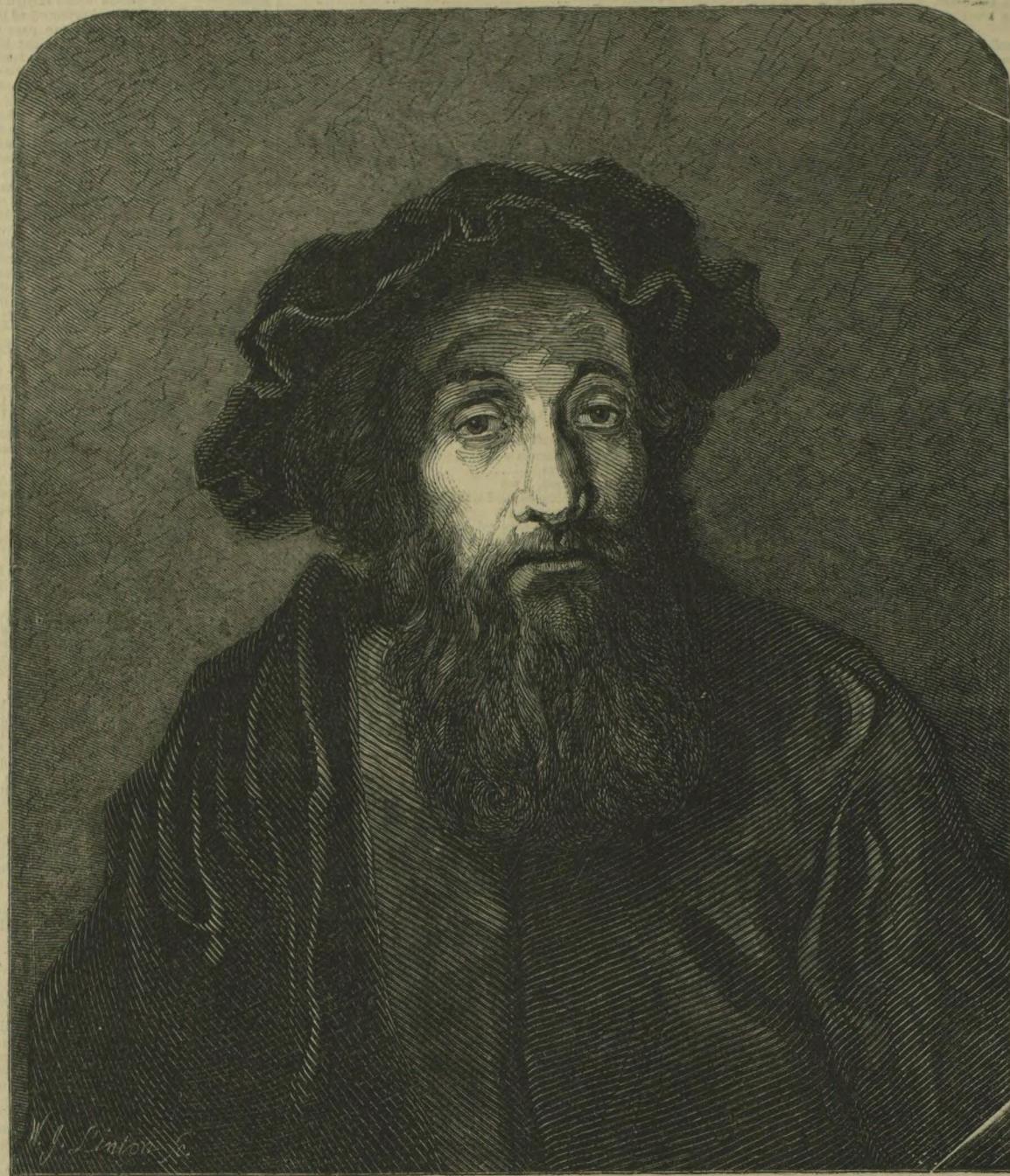
## FINE ARTS.

## NATIONAL GALLERY. NEW PICTURE—REMBRANDT'S "RABBI."

Rembrandt, one of the most celebrated painters of the Dutch school, also an etcher admired for the boldness of his designs, notwithstanding the apparently careless execution of them, which, to an uneducated eye, made them seem so many scratchings, was born near Leyden, in 1606, and died in 1668. He could finish, if he liked, up to the fineness of enamel (witness a painting of his in this Gallery, "The Woman taken in Adultery"), but his own *penchant* was for the dash and glare, and sometimes whimsically opposite gloom, which alternately appear in his pictures. There is one remarkable quality in his productions; they may be placed in any light, and seen to advantage, for their lustre is in themselves.

The rose is pale beneath the moon—  
alone  
Her lover can her blushes see—all flow'r's  
Have each their own peculiar light—some  
choose  
The morning or the noon-tide hour to  
ope  
Their beauteous bosoms to the sight :  
Some sentimental blossoms wait till eve  
Is in the dewy west ere they awake  
Their lovely eyes!—but in the forests  
deep  
Of Mexico, there is a flow'r that glows  
E'en through the gloom of midnight's  
darkest hour,  
And from within its long-inwreathed  
bell  
Pours out a stream of the most glorious  
light,  
Dazzling the weak beholder's eye with  
beauty!

Something resembling this Torch-flower is the internal light of Rembrandt's pictures. The Jewish "Rabbi" which has been recently added to the National Collection, if not one of his greatest productions, is a splendid performance—a study for young portrait painters. There is none of that mawkish, tea-board lackery colouring about it—all is breadth and freedom and strength. Some slight objections might be made in detail—but "ubi plura nibent," it is much more pleasant to chronicle the beauties than the defects. The head of the Rabbi is a splendid specimen of what the hand of Genius can create; and the picture is a valuable acquisition to the Gallery. It was purchased for 410 guineas at the sale of the late Mr. Harman's collection, and was once the property of the Duke of Argyle.



A JEWISH RABBI. BY REMBRANDT, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

## "THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS." BY J. E. LAUDER.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

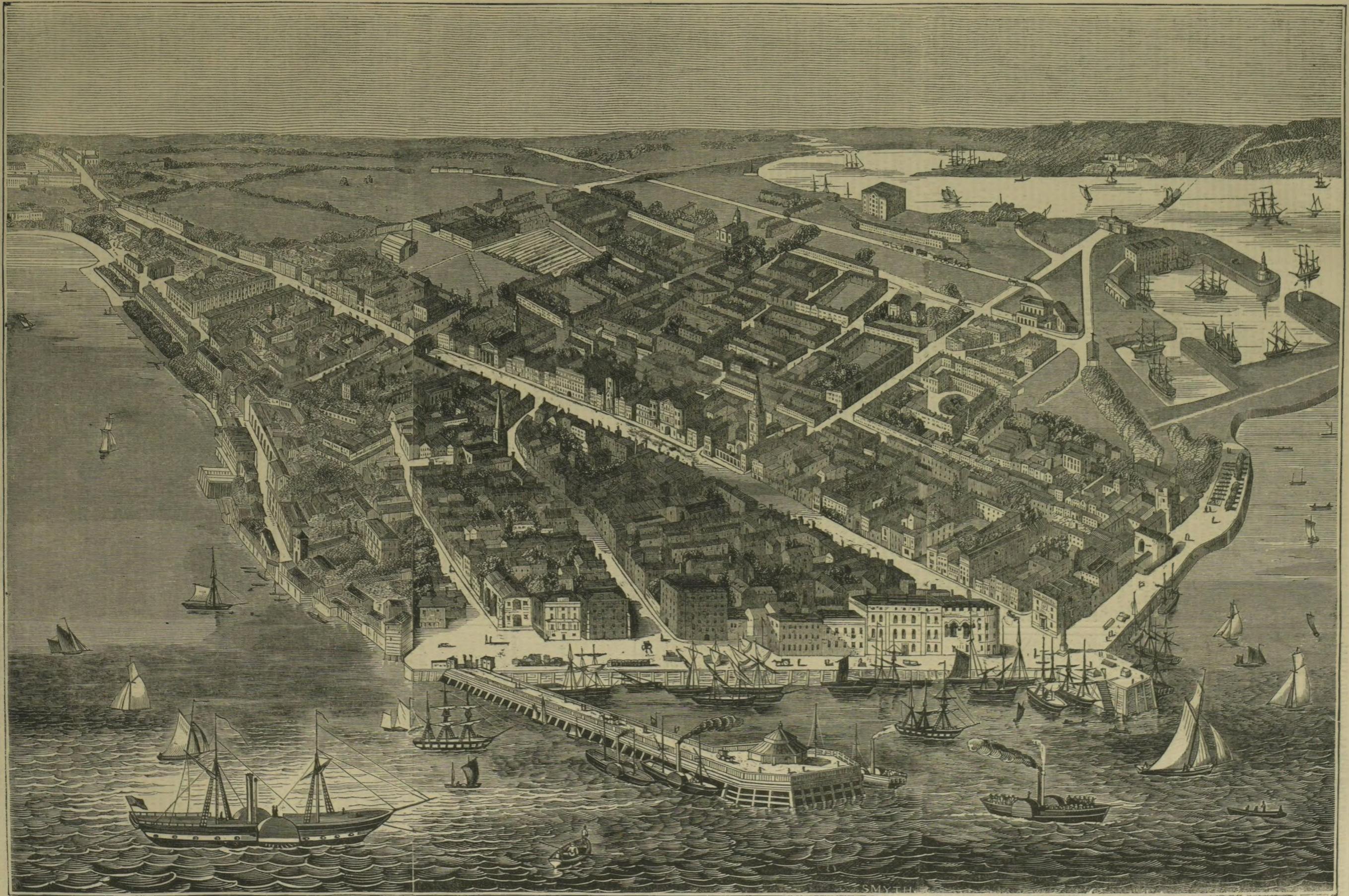
THE TEN VIRGINS.—"Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom. And five of them were wise, and five were foolish. They that were foolish took their lamps, and took no oil with them; but the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps. While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept. And at midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him. Then all those virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps. And the foolish said unto the wise, Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. But the wise answered, saying, Not so, lest there be not enough for us and you; but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves." — Matthew, chap. xxv.

This picture is one of great promise for the English school. With the firmness, breadth, and simplicity of expression which characterised the greater works of Gainsborough, it has much of the dignity and sentiment of the hitherto inimitable school of Caracci. As a whole, the composition is dramatic without exaggeration, and forcible without overstepping the sublime simplicity of the scripture narrative. Its faults are those of detail: the colouring is in many parts crude in finish and injudicious in distribution, while much of the drawing is feeble and ill proportioned. But these are errors which experience will rectify. The expression—the sacred power of the parable is realised, and all is solemn and instructively impressive. It is the first work of a young man, and we are glad to learn has found a liberal purchaser.

THE EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—It may be well to remind our readers that the exhibition of the works of art placed in Westminster-hall, pursuant to the notices issued by her Majesty's Commissioners of the Fine Arts, was for the first time thrown open for the gratuitous admission of the public on Monday. Though it was not generally understood that the exhibition would be free so soon after its first opening, the hall was numerously attended, the great majority of the persons present being well attired, while there appeared to be very few of the working classes among the visitors. All conducted themselves with the most perfect propriety and decorum. Numbers of persons have visited the exhibition during the week. On Saturdays the charge for admission will be 1s.



"THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS," IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION. PAINTED BY LAUDER.

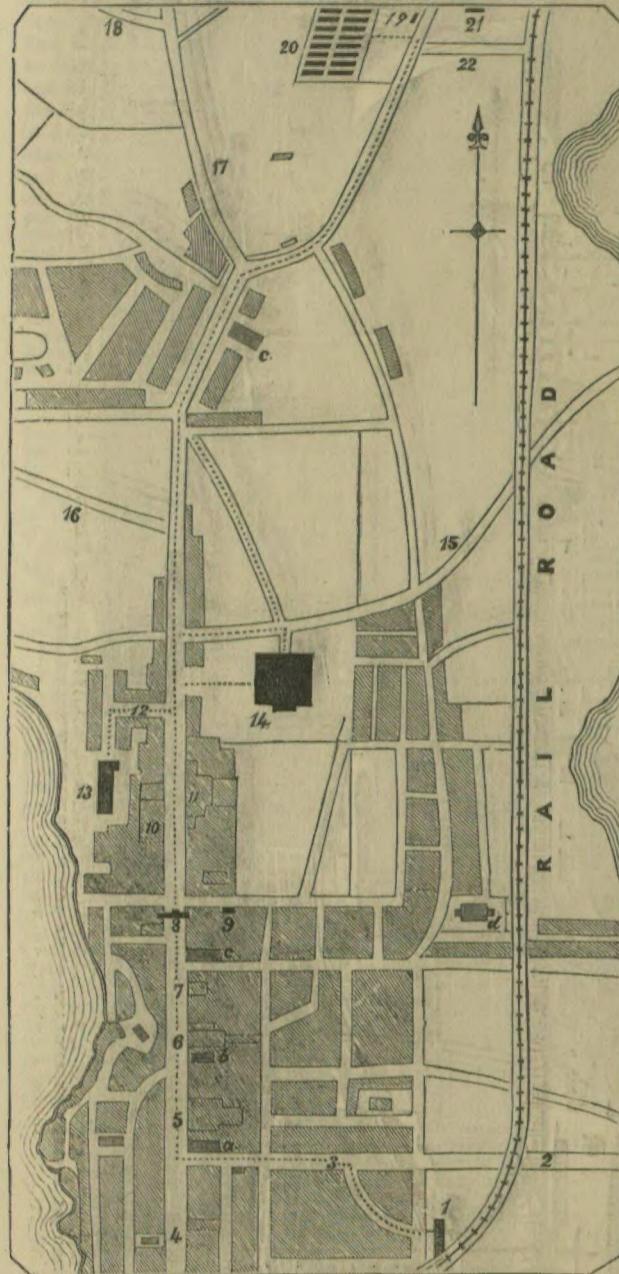


GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—THE TOWN AND PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

## GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The anniversary meeting of this truly national society is appointed to take place at Southampton in the ensuing week; and, in our two next Journals, we shall present our readers with an illustrated record of the Society's Show, the Prize Animals, &c. The proceedings may be said to have commenced on Thursday, the last day of receiving implements, wheat, barley, seeds, &c., to be exhibited in the Implement Yard, and arranged by the Stewards for the Judges' inspection. The proceedings will be resumed on Tuesday, and terminate on Friday next.

As the most useful information at present, we subjoin a plan representing the situation of the Society's Pavilion and Show Yards; the Victoria Inn, and the principal Inns; all points of interest in connection with this great Agricultural gathering:



PLAN OF CATTLE SHOW.

1. Terminus of the London and Southampton Railway.
2. The road from Portsmouth, over the River Itchen.
3. Barnard-street.
4. High-street.
5. Dolphin Inn.
6. Star Inn.
7. The Crown.
8. The Bar-Gate.
9. The Post-office, Hanover-street.
10. York Hotel.
11. Royal Hotel.
12. Portland-street.
13. Victoria Rooms.
14. Pavilion.
15. Northam-road.
16. Road to Romsey, Salisbury, &c.
17. Road to Winchester.
18. Road to the Race-Course.
19. Portwood Lodge.
20. Show Yard.
21. Portwood House.
22. Temporary Cut from the Railroad to the Show Yards, for animals and luggage only.

## CHURCHES.

- a. Holy Rood.
- b. St. Lawrence.
- c. All Saints.
- d. St. Mary's.
- e. St. Paul's.
- f. St. Michael's.

The town of Southampton (of which we have annexed a bird's-eye view), though lying within Hampshire, forms a county of itself, situated on a point of land between the river Alre, or Itchen, on the east, and the Test, Teese, or Anton, on the west: these rivers here uniting form the estuary called Southampton Water.

The town lies somewhat elevated on the bank of the Anton, which washes on the west and south sides. The principal, or High street, runs north and south, and is divided into two parts by an ancient bar, or gateway, belonging to the old town wall. The other streets or lanes lead from the High-street at right angles, or are nearly parallel to it. On the south side of the town is the quay: near which, at the south-western corner of the town, is the pier, a structure of considerable extent and elegance. At the east end of the quay is a raised walk, or causeway; and on the platform, or battery, near the quay, is a singular gem of the time of Henry VIII. The more modern part of the town, above the Bar, contains some handsome ranges of buildings. High-street is handsomely built throughout. A new road from thence to the Itchen leads to the floating bridge, which forms the communication with Fareham, Gosport, and Portsmouth.

The principal parish churches are in High-street. Of these, Holy Rood, a large and ancient structure, with a lofty tower and spire, and a long colonnade, or portico, in front, is distinctly shown in the engraving; as is also the Grecian-Ionic church of All Saints, above Holy Rood; and about midway between them a church not yet completed. St. Michael's, the most ancient church, is in the west part of the town, and has a tower and several Norman porches. There are several Dissenting places of worship; and the Corporation have, besides the Guildhall, a handsome audit-house, a borough gaol, and a debtors' prison. There are also a theatre, assembly-rooms, reading-rooms, libraries, billiard-rooms, bathing-rooms, and a botanic garden. The topography of the town will be better understood by reference to the prefixed plan.

Southampton was anciently a place of great trade, which declined to a very low ebb. It revived in the eighteenth century; but its improvement has been mainly in the present century, in which it has trebled its population. It has a secure harbour, and considerable docks are in course of construction. There are a custom-house and four banking establishments; it is the largest packet-port in the kingdom; and has been materially benefited by its direct railway communication with London.

THE HARVEST.—We are glad to find, from the provincial papers, that in spite of the fears expressed, in consequence of the long drought, the harvest is likely to be a good one. The *Halfpenny Guardian* says—“We congratulate our readers upon the hopeful harvest prospects, which we hear from all parts of the country. The weather, during the week, has been most seasonable, and the crops, of all descriptions, continue rapidly to improve. There is the prospect, not only of an abundant, but of an early harvest. Reports from the south and east speak of the wheat as falling into the ears and yellow leaf, and the Scotch papers say that the harvest will probably be earlier in that country than any harvest since 1820.”

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House of Commons met to-day at one. On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE the committee on the Railways Bill was postponed until Thursday next at one o'clock. The right hon. gentleman stated that by that day he expected to receive the opinion of the Directors of the various railway companies upon the measure. After some opposition on the part of Mr. Wakley, the house resolved into committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, with which the house was occupied for some hours, and then adjourned till Monday.

Before the proceedings were ended, Mr. WAKLEY took an opportunity of giving an emphatic denial to an insinuation of Mr. Wodehouse, which, indeed, was not made for the first time. Mr. Wodehouse, at the conclusion of some remarks relative to incendiarism, referred to Mr. Wakley, and said, “No one is more capable to give an opinion on the subject of incendiarism than the hon. member himself.” Mr. Wakley repelled the charge as a foul calumny, and thus explained the origin of it:—“I had the misfortune,” said Mr. Wakley, “to be attacked in my own house; my house was burnt. I brought an action against the insurance-office which resisted my claim; and every farthing for which I was insured was given me by a jury—Lord Tenterden being the judge (hear); and, after the trial, one of the jurymen, who was himself a proprietor of the insurance-company against which I proceeded, joined my friends in a subscription to pay my extra expenses as between attorney and client. (Hear, hear.) All this was stated in the newspapers at the time; but as I have been most shamefully and cruelly used by persons casting out insinuations against me, I do trust that the house will feel that I have not now unnecessarily interfered.” (Cheers.)—Mr. WODEHOUSE expressed his satisfaction that he had afforded Mr. Wakley the opportunity of giving so distinct an answer to the accusation.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of RADNOV presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, praying to be examined before the Secret Committee on the Post-office, but the Duke of Wellington having stated that the petitioner's character had nothing to do with the object of the inquiry, the petition was withdrawn.

**DISSENTERS' CHAPEL BILL.**—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the house should agree to the amendments made by the House of Commons in this bill, and called upon their lordships to sanction the measure, as a large majority of the house had marked its sense of its justice and policy. The noble and learned lord defended the bill with great animation, and expressed his regret that it had excited so much opposition from the Bench of Bishops. The noble and learned lord concluded his exhortation in favour of the bill in these emphatic terms:—“He was sorry that the chief opposition to the bill proceeded from the dissenting body—from those who not so very long since complained of being made the victims of persecution—who had obtained from the Legislature all they could get, and now desired to withhold from their brethren that toleration which they had demanded and obtained for themselves. Some of their lordships might remember a remarkable speech of a wise, eloquent, and philosophical statesman, Mr. Burke; he did not dare to quote the whole of the eloquent passage to which he alluded; it was too warm for the temperament of that house (laugh); but he would repeat the last sentence:—“If,” said he, “instead of burying themselves in the depths of the divine counsels, they would turn to the mild moderation of the gospel, they would there read their own condemnation—‘O thou unworthy servant, did I not forgive thee because thou desiredst me? Shouldst not thou have extended to thy fellow-servant that which I have extended to thee?’”—The Bishop of LONDON opposed the amendments made by the Commons with much energy, and called upon the house to take the last opportunity of voting against a bill which was contrary to the dictates of reason, and to the maxims of common sense. The third clause contained the very essence of injustice, because it barred the relators, who had already almost obtained judgment in their favour, from further prosecuting their claims. The second clause, as altered by the Commons, was frightfully destructive to the cause of the Christian Church and to the principles of eternal truth, because it declared that doctrines, directly in opposition to those fundamental truths on which our hopes of salvation rest, may be taught in any place of worship whatever. Then the designation by Parliament of Unitarian meeting-houses as places “for the worship of God” was a recognition most palpably contrary to the constitution of this Christian country, which could not regard as lawful any worship to the Deity except such as was offered to the Trinity. After thus impugning the principle of the bill, the Bishop of London said, that although almost dismayed by the talents opposed to him, yet he felt comforted, in the course his duty imposed on him, by the reflection that out of doors the vast majority of all professions, and that many of the Judges both of the courts of law and equity were with him in hostility to it. He approved neither of the bill nor the amendments. In some respects those amendments were an improvement—in others, a worsening of the bill. But he could not accept of either. It was a hasty measure, introduced and adopted without sufficient Parliamentary inquiry; and, if passed into a law, would outrage the religious feelings which pervaded the great bulk of the community. In conclusion the right rev. prelate moved that the Commons' amendments be considered that day three months.—The Bishop of DURHAM supported the measure.—Lord BROUHAM also spoke in its favour. He denied that the great body of Dissenters were opposed to it, and said he regarded it as a measure advantageous to all classes of Churchmen and Dissenters, and calculated to promote peace, and prevent chicanery.—The Bishop of NORWICH admitted that at first he looked upon the measure as a Socinian endowment bill; but on further examination, he found it to be a measure of equity and justice.—The Earl of RONEN strongly condemned the bill, and said the principles of it were utterly inconsistent with that of a Conservative Government. The bill was of a more spoliative character than the appropriation clause.—Lord COTTENHAM, with much candour, undertook to defend the Conservative character of the Government, and to explain the meaning which he attached to the word Conservative. He said if he were right in the meaning which he had always attached to the word “Conservative,” the present bill was entitled to be considered as purely a Conservative measure, for its object was to do justice, by protecting property that had been in the hands of particular parties for a great length of time, and preventing its spoliation from those who were in the enjoyment of it, in order to have it transferred to others who had no earthly right to it. Such was the meaning that he attached to the word “Conservatism.” (Loud cries of “Hear, hear,” from the Ministerial benches.)—Lord Teynham, the Earl of Galloway, and Lord Lyttelton spoke against the bill.—On a division the numbers were—

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| In favour of the amendments made by the House of Commons | 202 |
| For the Bishop of London's amendment                     | 41  |
| Majority in favour of the bill                           | 161 |

The Commons' amendments were then agreed to. The Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill, and the Birkenhead Docks Bill were read a third time and passed, and the house adjourned at half-past eleven.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

**THE POOR-LAW BILL.**—The house met at twelve o'clock in the day, and discussed the Poor-law Amendment Bill in committee. On the 36th clause, Mr. CHRISTOPHER urged the expediency of establishing in each union workhouse a ward for the houseless poor who were journeying in quest of employment or of their parishes.—Sir J. GRAHAM was favourable to this suggestion, though he considered it not to be strictly connected with the clause in discussion. At present it was not unusual to commit these wanderers to prison; but he thought it much better to provide them with a temporary asylum than to send them to gaol. Three or four of these asylums, in well-selected localities, would enable the police to bring such persons where they might have shelter for a night, or even refuge for three or four days, and due care in case of sickness. Such an arrangement would fulfil the duties of Christianity and humanity, which he feared were neglected under the present system.—The clause was opposed by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE and other members, but was carried on a division.—At four o'clock the CHAINMAN reported progress, and it was arranged that the bill should be proceeded with on Wednesday. At five o'clock the house met again.—Mr. WODEHOUSE made a more ample apology to Mr. Wakley than he had done on Saturday.—Sir ROBERT PEEL considered the explanation to be in unison with the unanimous feelings of the house, and hoped it would be put on the records of the house as a public declaration.—Mr. WAKLEY expressed his gratitude, and said the acknowledgment would be most satisfactory to every member of his family, and he had a particular motive in making that declaration.—In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Sir J. GRAHAM said that as he saw no prospect of Lord Cottenham's bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt being proceeded with this session, he must withdraw the County Courts' Bill.

**THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.**—Mr. WYSZ moved for a select committee to inquire, in accordance with the prayer of the petition presented on the 17th of June, into the facts connected with the formation of the special jury in the case of “The Queen, at the prosecution of the Attorney-General, v. Daniel O'Connell and others.” Mr. WYSZ grounded his claim to the inquiry, upon the fact that petitions had been presented from nearly 1,000,000 of the Irish people praying for it. The hon. member alluded to the excitement which prevailed in Ireland upon the subject, and contended that the trial had not been a fair one. He then went over the various technical objections to the jury lists which have been so often urged, and repeated some of the other well known grounds urged against the validity of the trial. Mr. WYSZ, in conclusion, said the Ministers themselves had raised Mr. O'Connell into the position of importance which he occupied, and urged them to undo the injury they had inflicted on the Irish nation.—Lord ELIOT opposed the motion, on the ground that Mr. WYSZ had not substantiated any of his objections to the fairness of the trial, and particularly as the whole question was now under the consideration of the House of Lords.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL addressed the house in the same spirit as Mr. WYSZ.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into some details respecting the trial, and denied that any unfairness had been practised against the defendants. He also vindicated the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice, and said the present discussion was in the highest degree calculated to cast suspicion on the administration of justice at this most important trial. Under what circumstances was this motion made? A most dangerous and extensive conspiracy existed in Ireland—a conspiracy fraught with the most dangerous consequences—threatening danger to the whole empire. This conspiracy—not by asking for extraordinary powers, not by using a coercion bill—with no other weapon than the ordinary arm of the law, the Government had beaten down to the ground;—the law had vindicated its supremacy;—the offenders were beaten beneath its feet;—and it was under such circumstances that the hon. gentleman endeavoured to impugn the justice of the proceedings, and to lead the public mind to the conclusion that the parties implicated had not been fairly dealt with. (Cheers.)—Mr. V. STUART urged the house to agree to the inquiry, in order to restore confidence in the administration of the laws.—On a division, the numbers were—

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| For Mr. WYSZ's motion       | 73 |
| Against it                  | 91 |
| Majority against the motion | 18 |

The London and Croydon Railway Bill was read a third time. The house sat till past midnight.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord MONTEAGLE obtained leave to bring in a bill to legalise such Art Unions as possessed charters, and to give to those which had not, provided they were approved by the Board of Trade, an equal legality.—The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Earl FORTESCUE then introduced the case of Mr. O'DRISCOLL, an Irish magistrate. That gentleman, as may be recollect, was dismissed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland from the commission of the peace, for intemperate conduct in beating a boy, and for using offensive language to his brother magistrates, but who has since been re-appointed, upon a memorial addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant, and signed by five noblemen, 18 clergymen, 41 esquires, and 284 respectable inhabitants of the county, praying for his restoration. The noble earl complained of the re-appointment of Mr. O'DRISCOLL as another insult to Ireland, and moved for copies of any memorial or memorials addressed to the Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, recommending the restoration of Mr. Alexander O'DRISCOLL to the commission of the peace.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in reply, defended the conduct of the Government.—The Marquis of NORMANBY strongly impugned it, and contrasted the policy of the Whigs.—A long discussion arose upon Irish matters generally, in the course of which some rather angry remarks were made by noble lords on both sides of the house, but nothing of political importance elicited. Ultimately, the motion for the documents was agreed to.

The Charitable Bequests Bill was re-committed, and the house adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock, and, after some discussion and a division, resolved into committee on the Metropolitan Buildings Bill. A number of the clauses were agreed to, and some verbal amendments added.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—In the evening, Lord PALMERSTON, in moving for returns connected with the slave-trade, entered into some very interesting details upon the subject. The first part of his speech was devoted to an argument, which he supported by statutes, to prove that the slave-trade was much on the increase, and that several Governments had refused to fulfil their engagements to put down the traffic. Lord Palmerston made the following statement to show the immense number of slaves annually carried from Africa, and imported into the islands and continent of America, for the purposes of slavery. He said, “Now, what are the numbers which are calculated at this time to be annually imported to the islands and continent of America? Mr. BANDINELLI, in his able work on the subject, compiled from official documents, and containing condensed forms in a small compass of more valuable information than perhaps any other work of its size can afford—Mr. BANDINELLI, a man of great industry and accuracy, calculates the number of those only who have landed in America, previous to the few years that have lately elapsed, at from 120,000 to 130,000, and Sir F. BUXTON, in his interesting and valuable work, puts the numbers at 150,000 at least.” The noble lord then drew this startling picture of the horrors connected with slavery:—“But any man who thinks that only 150,000 negroes are sacrificed to the avarice and cruelty of men—I will not call them Christian men—belonging to Christian nations, is very far from the truth. It is calculated, that for every negro who lands, two others have perished in the previous stages of the slave-trade; that whatsoever number may be landed, that number must be multiplied by three before you can arrive at the full sacrifice of human life—at the full number of human persons who are annually swept away from the population of Africa. It is well known that the negroes are not collected at the places where they embark; many of them come from a great distance in the interior of Africa—many hundred miles in the interior, down to the sea-coast—some of them are captives taken in wars—wars stimulated and brought on by the prospect of gain to be derived from the sale of the captives; but the greater number are the victims of the system of man-stealing which prevails in the interior of Africa. The way it takes place is this: When the time of year comes round for sending a slave caravan to the coast, some peaceable African village, whose unsuspecting inhabitants are buried in that repose which nature kindly bestows on man to fit him for the useful occupations and the innocent engagements of the succeeding day—some African village in the dead of night is surrounded by armed ruffians; the huts are set on fire; the inhabitants, roused from their sleep by the flames in which they are enveloped, endeavour to escape; some attempt it by flight, and some by resistance, but all fail; the fugitives are brought back, and those who resisted are overpowered and made slaves. Sometimes a hill-village is attacked, where the intricacies of the ground afford a greater facility for escape; some of the inhabitants fly to the neighbouring caverns; some take refuge in the high grounds; fires are lighted at the mouths of the caves, and those who sheltered themselves within are compelled to choose between suffocation within and captivity without. The wells on which the natives depend for water are occupied, and those who have fled to the high grounds are compelled by the intolerable torments of thirst to barter their liberty for a few drops of water. (Hear, hear, hear.) Then comes the selection. The hale and healthy of either sex, with children about six or seven years of age, are put aside by the merchant, the infant at the mother's breast, the child under six or seven years of age, to send them to the coast would be impossible, and if it were possible it would be without profit—to maintain them would be costly—to leave them to perish would be too cruel even for the slave hunter; they are despatched, and are the least to be pitied. (Hear, hear, hear.) Well, the caravan sets out—men, women, and children, half-naked, barefooted, and weak, are driven on by the lash and the goad, the strong restrained from flight by yokes and chains—they are marched 100 miles across the burning sands of the plain, and over the stony passes of the mountains; with disease of body and agony of mind, so drop down dead on the way; others, unable to keep up with the rest, are left behind to perish by a lingering death of hunger or thirst, or become a prey to the wild beasts of the desert, and others are knocked on the head, and put out of their misery. Multitudes perish in this way, and travellers who have visited the interior tell us that they can trace the march of a slave caravan through the pathless wilderness, and that at the wells and watering places thousands of human skeletons are bleaching and moulder in the dust. (Hear, hear, hear.) Well, the slave ship arrives, the captain lands, inspects the negroes, chooses those whose health and strength lead him to think they will outlive the passage, and become profitable to the merchant. Those whose weakly or sickly appearance induce him to believe will not outlive the voyage he rejects altogether, and these last are either put out of the way, or are left to perish on the coast by famine and distress. It has been reckoned, and I believe the calculation is not exaggerated, that whatever may be the number of negroes embarked on the coast, an equal number perish previously at the seizure, on the march, or in the detention. Therefore, for every 500 negroes put on board, 500 human beings are always sacrificed.” After describing the agonies of the negroes on board ships, Lord Palmerston made the following summary of the results of this horrible traffic. “From all those various causes I reckon that one-third of the negroes who are embarked on the coast of Africa perish before they reach the coast of America, and if that one-third 500 be added as having died before embarkation, I say that for every negro landed in America two others have perished at the previous stages of this abominable traffic. Why, according to that, if 150,000 have been landed only for the few years last past, the ravage committed on the population of Africa must be measured by a number not short of from 400,000 to 500,000 every year; and let any man reckon what a fearful devastation that depopulation must have caused, during the last 50 years, throughout the African interior. (Hear, hear, hear.) Why, I undertake to say that, if all the other crimes the human race have committed from the creation of the world down to the present hour were classed together in one fell aggregate—I undertake to say that the great aggregate would not equal—at any rate would not exceed—the extent of the devastation of human life under this hideous, this atrocious traffic.” (Cheers.) Having thus proved the extent of the evil, the noble lord argued that our Government in particular was bound to put an end to the disgusting system. He accused the present Ministry of not having endeavoured to do so, and argued that while he and his friends were in office they had effected great diminution in the number of slaves landed in America. For instance, “in the year 1838, there were landed in the Brazils 94,000, and in Cuba 28,000, making a total of 122,000. In 1840 there were landed in Brazil only 14,000, and in Cuba 14,700, instead of 28,000; making a total of 28,700, instead of 122,300, or a diminution of no less than 93,000. Nor was this a sudden diminution: with regard to Cuba, it is stated on good authority, that from 1817 to 1835, there were imported from 39,000 to 40,000 slaves annually. In 1838, as I have said, the number imported was 28,000; in 1839, it had fallen to 25,000; in 1840, to 14,000; in 1841, to 11,000; and in 1842, it was stated to have come down so low as 3000. In Brazil, there were imported in 1838, 94,0

slave-trade, any effectual progress could be made in putting an end to it. These are the terms in which Sir Robert Peel enunciated this declaration:—"I here declare it to be my opinion that a heavy load of public guilt rests on the heads of those nations who derive a profit from this horrible traffic; and I, moreover, assert it can be clearly and indisputably shown that Spain and the Brazils are the only two Christian countries the government or people of which derive any profit from the trade in human beings. (Hear.) Those countries have the power to suppress the slave-trade, and unless they exert that power sincerely, and with a determination that the effort shall be effectual, it is utterly out of our power to do so. It would be impossible to make any effort of this kind with the hope of perfect success unless by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government. It might be partially done, and the Court of the Brazils has expressed a desire to assist our views; but the connivance of the local authorities has hitherto always prevented the efforts to suppress the trade from being effectual; and, in my opinion, nothing is more easy than to show, that if the two Governments of Spain and the Brazils were earnest in their desire, the slave-trade might be put an immediate stop to." After this statement Sir Robert Peel applied himself to controvert Lord Palmerston's opinion that the present Government had been less active in endeavouring to suppress the slave-trade than their predecessors, and enumerated various points of policy to prove that every possible exertion had been made by the present Government to suppress the traffic. Sir Robert then passed to the allusion to France. He said—"The noble lord referred in the course of his speech to the good understanding that exists between France and this country, and the noble lord says he is always glad that a good understanding should prevail; but he spoke in terms which seemed hardly calculated to improve or strengthen it. (Hear, hear.) I also entertain the same opinion on that point, and I am sure that it cannot be forwarded by any compromise dishonourable to this country. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time, if with regard to their mutual interests that good understanding between France and England can subsist, it is essential to the interests of civilization, of peace, and of the welfare of the whole civilized world. (Hear.) I believe that it is the earnest wish of the great body of the people of this country to maintain that good understanding so long as they can do so without any sacrifice of honour, or the essential interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) After touching upon these points Sir R. Peel said he did not think Lord Palmerston had shown any ground for his strictures upon the Government, and hinted that the noble lord appeared to have made his motion, of which he had given notice last March, mainly for the sake of his oration; he, of course, could not suffer such a gem to remain in obscurity. He could not take it with him to the country; if he had done that, he would have been repeating the speech himself all the autumn, as he must already have been doing all the last month. The right hon. baron concluded his speech thus:—"With the reservation that we should proceed temperately and justly, that we should act upon the law of nations, and ask for nothing more than positive engagements give us right to obtain, that we should observe the principle towards the weak as well as the strong—with this reservation, I assure the noble lord and the house that the Government are deeply impressed with both the duty and policy, for the highest considerations of the public welfare, of suppressing the slave trade, and that if that be the avenue to fame, it shall be one that shall be open to us so far as instant and persevering exertions can insure the means of securing it." (The right hon. baron sat down amidst loud cheers.)—After a reply from Lord ALMESTON the papers were ordered, with some additions suggested by Sir R. Peel.

The other business was unimportant.

The house adjourned at one o'clock in the morning.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House did not sit.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. SPOONER, the new member for Birmingham, took the oaths and his seat, amidst cheers from the Ministerial side of the House.

The House went into Committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill.—On the 18th clause, Sir J. GRAHAM proposed that each district board should appoint a chaplain, at a salary to be fixed by the Poor-law Commissioners. Some conversation arose upon this point, but the proposal was agreed to. Several other clauses were agreed to without any material opposition.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN proposed a clause for authorising the admission into the district schools of children not paupers, upon some moderate payment.—Sir J. GRAHAM did not sanction the amendment, and it was withdrawn. The Committee proceeded as far as clause 54.

In accordance with a suggestion of Sir J. Graham, Mr. COWPER said he should not press the Field Gardens Bill this session. The Bill was committed *pro forma* in order that the amendments to it might be printed.

On bringing up the report of the Farm Buildings Bill, Mr. HUME said, he regretted that the Government had not submitted any measure to Parliament in order to prevent the continuance of the causes which had lately led to the commission of numerous acts of incendiarism in several counties of England. Those causes were the distress and despair of a large portion of the labouring classes of the country. It appeared to him that the Government had treated these matters very lightly.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that information would be shortly afforded to Parliament and the country with respect to the causes which had led to the late fires in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; 17 persons would be tried for being concerned in those fires.—Mr. HUME.—The fires are still going on.—Sir C. BURRELL said the hon. member for Montrose had stated that the labourers of this country were inadequately paid. He (Sir C. Burrell) asserted that in the county (Sussex) which he represented, and particularly in the neighbourhood where he resided, wages were reasonable. The average wages of labour in his neighbourhood, were 13s. a week.

The Metropolitan Buildings Bill was discussed in committee and all its various clauses agreed to.—Mr. HAWES, who had been absent during the committee, complained of the rapidity with which the bill had been passed, as he had various amendments to propose.—The Earl of LINCOLN replied that the Government had nothing to do with the absence of Mr. Hawes, who had received public and private intimation of the intention to proceed with the measure.—Mr. ALDERMAN HUMPHREY joined Mr. Hawes in opposition to the bill, and some formal amendments were proposed, on which there were divisions.—At length Friday was fixed for bringing up the report and the house adjourned at a quarter past ten o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGE.—The house sat this morning at ten o'clock in a Committee of Privilege, when they unanimously decided that Sir Brooke Wm. Brydges, Bart., had established his claim to the vacant Barony of Fitzwalter.

The house met again at five o'clock in the evening.

Lord CAMPBELL presented the petition of which he had given notice, from Charles Henry Russell, to be heard at the bar, by himself or counsel, against the actions for Gaming Discontinuance Bill. The noble and learned lord then moved that the petitioner be heard by counsel against the order of the day for its committal. Agreed to.

THE ALIENS BILL.—Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the house to a bill which had been brought up from the House of Commons, having for object to remove various disadvantages under which foreigners now labour. It was his intention to add a clause providing that the wives of British subjects should be naturalised by the fact of their marriage; and that in all acts of naturalisation the clause prohibiting a naturalised person to sit in Parliament, or hold office under the Crown, should be omitted.

Lord MOUNTCASHEL brought forward a motion respecting a school in Ireland, which was finally negatived without a division.

The Art Unions Bill was read a second time.

The Report on the Insolvent Debtors Bill was received.

Their lordships adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The house met this afternoon at one o'clock, and again went into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill. The committee proceeded as far as the 6th clause, when the Chairman reported progress. The discussion did not present any point of particular interest.

Mr. ROSS gave notice on Tuesday next he should move for an humble address to her Majesty, praying for the removal of Mr. O'Driscoll, recently restored to the commission of the peace in Ireland.

THE POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE called the attention of the house to the proceedings of the committee appointed to investigate the recent charges made by him against the Post-office. The hon. member said he had been called before the committee, and he did not accuse them with any impropriety or harshness;—indeed, their list of the witnesses whom he intended to support the charges he had made, and, at the same time, the committee wished to prevent him from being present at the examination. He maintained that the truth could not be ascertained, unless he were present during the examination of certain witnesses, and he therefore moved that it be an instruction to the committee that he might be present during the examination of such witnesses as he might think proper to examine.—Mr. HUME seconded the motion.—Lord SANDON, as chairman of the committee, said, the committee felt that the hon. gentleman had no knowledge of the parties himself, and that he only acted on information received from others. For him to be present, therefore, examining witnesses and observing the evidence, would have been virtually to have put him on the committee.—Hear, hear—wish us his having the responsibility of being a member of it. They should be most happy to have the hon. member on the committee, if the house should think fit to place him there, as he would then have the same responsibility as the other members of it.—Sir R. PEEL said he was unwilling to throw any technical difficulty in the way of the motion which the hon. gentleman had made, although he thought he was justified, according to the rules of the house, in objecting to a member of that house stating anything with respect to the proceedings of a Secret Committee, but he was unwilling to deprive the hon. gentleman the opportunity of making his statement. No notice of a motion had been given, and he (Sir R. Peel) was at a loss to understand the ground upon which the hon. gentleman had made the present motion.—Mr. L. BOUCHER said he quite agreed in the statement that the house must choose between putting the hon. member for Finsbury on the committee, or allowing him to examine particular witnesses himself.—Mr. V. SMITH moved that the Hon. Manners Sutton, and Mr. T. Duncombe be added to the committee.—The question having been put, the O'Conor Don referred to what had been done by the committee with regard to the presence of the hon. member for Finsbury. He did not think it would be right for the house to rescind the resolution to which it had come when it negatived the proposition that he should be a member of the committee. After a sharp discussion the house divided. The numbers were—

For the motion .. . . . . 51  
Against it .. . . . . 141  
Majority against it .. . . . . 90

The proposition for putting Mr. Duncombe on the committee is thus negatived

\* The Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, was read a third time; it is only a continuance of a former act.

The house then went into committee on the Poor-law Bill. Several clauses were agreed to. An amendment was moved, during the discussion, to one of the clauses, which will allow of relief being given to widows and others not residing in their own parishes, without compelling them to return to the place of their settlement, which, under the existing law is imperative.—Mr. TATTON FERRON supported the amendment; he said that a poor widow residing in a manufacturing town with her children, would be enabled by a small amount of relief from the perhaps distant union to support herself and family, while if they were compelled to return they would all become chargeable.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM opposed the amendment; from the time of Elizabeth, residence had always been enforced as a condition of relief. He considered the small amount from the union would go in aid of wages in the manufacturing district.—Mr. BANKS and several other members supported the amendment, which, on a division, was carried against the Government by a majority of one, the numbers being, for it 49, against it 45. The announcement was loudly cheered. The remaining clauses of the bill were then gone through, the preamble agreed to, and the house resumed, thus closing the long and fatiguing discussion of this measure.

The Committee on the Railways' Bill was postponed till Monday, and the other orders having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The house met at four o'clock, when the royal assent was given to various bills.

Mr. E. JAMES was called to the bar, and addressed their lordships against the Gaming Bill. When the learned gentleman concluded, Mr. Russell was called and examined, but as he declined to answer some questions put to him, he was told to withdraw, but not to leave the house. Ultimately it was resolved that the witness Russell be allowed to attend at the bar, and that in the meantime his evidence before the Select Committee and the house be printed. The witness was accordingly called in, and ordered to attend. He said—"I will obey your lordships." (Oh, of course you will.)

Several petitions were then presented on different subjects.

The Brighton, Lewis, and Hastings Railway Bill, and the Transfer of Property Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Art Union Bill went through committee, and some other bills being disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock.

RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.—Mr. GLADSTONE moved certain resolutions relating to the deposit of railway sections, plans, and bills, in the railway department of the Board of Trade, and to reports which may be made thereon. The right hon. gentleman said it was unnecessary to make any statement respecting them, as the resolutions were themselves sufficiently explanatory. He proposed, however, to omit the last resolution, as it related to subjects of which the house could have no knowledge. The resolutions having been agreed to, Mr. GLADSTONE said, it must be obvious that there were many subjects which came under the control of the Board of Trade which could not be made the subject of resolutions of that house; but it would be the duty of the Board of Trade to prepare some minutes, which would be laid before the house with as little delay as possible.

The report on the Metropolitan Buildings Bill was agreed to.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BILL.—The house, on the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, went into committee on the Joint Stock Companies Regulation and Registration Bill.—In answer to a question from Sir D. NORREYS, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that on bringing up the report he should introduce words to extend its provisions to Ireland. The clauses were disposed of, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be reported on Tuesday.

MR. EWART called the attention of the house to the expediency of a statement being made by the Government, respecting the disposal and the results of the outlay of public money voted for the purposes of education. The remarks of the hon. member, however, did not elicit any reply.

MR. MILNER GIBSON then brought the subject of the incendiarism in Norfolk and Suffolk before the house; and after contending that the existence of the crime called for the earnest attention of the Government, moved an address to her Majesty for commission to inquire into the subject.—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed it, and said such discussions was only calculated to increase the evil.—After a long discussion the house divided. The numbers were—

For the motion .. . . . . 41  
Against it .. . . . . 130  
Majority against the motion .. . . . . 89

The house having resolved into a committee of supply, Mr. WYSE, on the vote for education (Ireland) having been proposed, moved an address to her Majesty, representing the importance of due provision being made for the University education of Ireland, and praying for an enlargement and improvement of existing arrangements, by opening the emoluments and honours of the Universities of Dublin to Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, or by such other means as her Majesty in her wisdom and benevolence may deem fit.—Sir R. PEEL assured Mr. WYSE that the Government had taken the subject into consideration, and next session a measure would be submitted, the object of which would be to place the Roman Catholics on a level, as regarded academical education, with their Protestant fellow subjects.—With this explanation Mr. WYSE was satisfied, and the vote of £40,000 for the purpose of education in Ireland was then agreed to.—MR. PLUMTEE gave his opinion that the Protestant population of Ireland would feel themselves deeply wounded by the increase of £25,000 a year in the grant. If he had any other opportunity he should divide the committee against the grant.—Lord PALMERSTON, and some other hon. members, expressed their satisfaction at the liberal tone assumed by Sir R. PEEL on the subject. Subsequently the usual annual vote for Maynooth College was proposed. To this some opposition was manifested. On a division, the grant was agreed to by 87 to 30.—The house resumed.

MR. SHELL gave notice, that on Monday he should move for a select committee to inquire how the French possessions in Africa were acquired, and how far their extension was consistent with the political and commercial interests of this country.—Sir R. PEEL said it was the most extraordinary motion he had ever heard.—The house adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock, to this (Saturday) morning.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### HER MAJESTY'S.

"Lucrezia Borgia" was announced for Moriani's benefit on Thursday evening last, but we will not say whether it was a disappointment or not—the opera of "Don Pasquale" was substituted for it, some late *affiches* announcing that owing to the increased hoarseness of Signor Moriani that it was impossible for him to appear. Now, whether it be the humidity of our climate, or affection on the part of its visitors, we will not presume to say, but it is a curious thing to remark that all vocal foreigners on their first arrival in this country are hoarse for two or three days. Why do not the dancers take example from this, and get the cramp for a short time? Lablache was never more rich in *Don Pasquale*; his ejaculations in French now and then were amazingly droll. Grisi, as *Norina*, was exquisitely to show off the respective powers of either Mario or Fornasari; but in the beautiful quartet towards the close of the second act, it would be difficult to say to whom, individually, we were indebted for the exquisite effect. It was encoré *nem. con.* and increased in attraction on its repetition.

Between the second and third acts of the opera there was a *divertissement*, or extract from some ballet, in which Cerito and St. Leon danced à merveille. It was announced as a *pas de deux*, but a Mlle. Ferdinand appeared, and made it a *pas de trois*, to the great delight of every *amateur de danse*.

The ballet of "Giselle" followed, in which Elssler was as charming as ever. The house was crowded to excess, and, with good humour, more judiciously critical than usual. This is pleasant to notice, both for *artistes* and audience: there can be nothing more dreadful than hearing sweet sounds thrown away upon dull or ignorant ears.

##### ST. JAMES'S.

This delightful house closed for the season on Wednesday last with a performance for the benefit of M. Cartigny and M. Cloup. It was a miscellaneous selection, and the assistance of the humorous John Parry was called in, to atone in some measure for the loss of the lively Déjazet and Levassor, who took their leave on Monday. The highest thanks are due to Mr. Mitchell for the brilliant treat he has so liberally afforded.

##### PRINCESS'S.

On Monday last, in addition to the other novelties, "The Ladies' Club" was produced; but although powerfully cast, it did not go off altogether with good effect.

##### STRAND.

An adaptation of "Martin Chuzzlewit" has been produced at this theatre with merited success. It is a less disjointed version than that lately introduced at the Lyceum, and accordingly the plot is rendered more intelligible to those persons who have not read the novel. The part of Pecksnif was sustained with much talent by Mr. H. Hall, who doubled Mrs. Gamp, Tom Pinch, by Mr. Younge, was a successful impersonation, especially in the pathetic touches—by far the most difficult for stage representation. The other characters were well supported, for we except occasional loudness and coarseness, but ill adapted, for the contracted area of this theatre. Altogether, the piece is bustling throughout, and seizes upon the best points of the tale with good tact and judgment.

#### MUSIC.

##### HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

Mr. WILSON took his farewell of the metropolis on Wednesday evening at these rooms, which were well attended to say "au revoir", to the most popular minstrel that has appeared in our recollection. He possesses the art of interweaving song with history; and the occasional anecdote and melody commingled, make his entertainment in the highest degree charming. He is going to make a provincial tour, but we hope he will soon return to delight the metropolis with his Scottish recitals once and many times more.

##### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

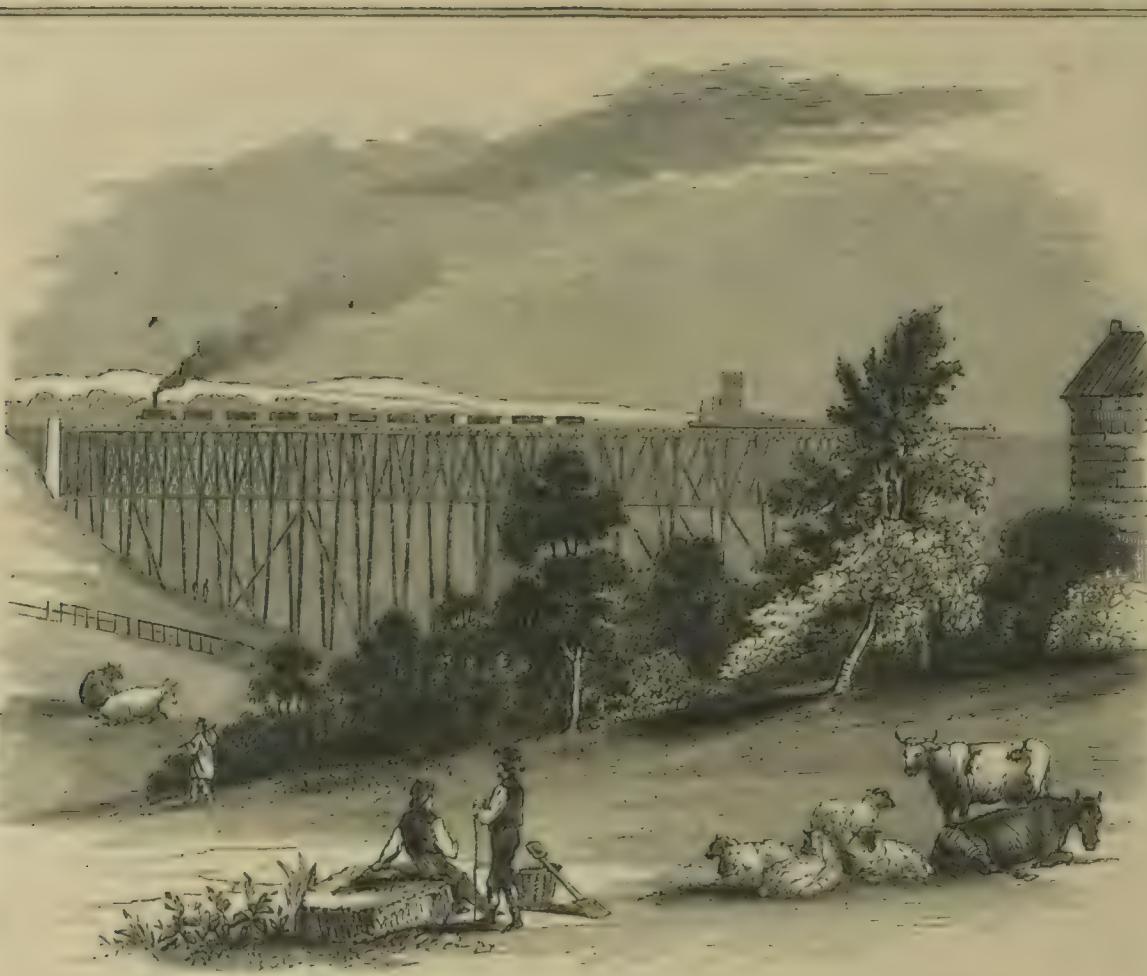
FURTHER METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The building to be called New Exeter Change is just completed. It consists of ten shops, with dwellings attached, together with spacious rooms over the lobby entrance. This new Exchange runs from North Wellington-street into Catherine-street, in the Strand, and will certainly add not a little to the improvements which have recently been made in that neighbourhood. The arabesque decorations which ornament the shop fronts, and the entrance, are exceedingly tasteful. It is intended that the shops shall be let for the sale of cutlery and articles for the toilet. A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons which provides that Trafalgar-square, and all the works now being, or which may be hereafter erected thereon, shall be vested in the Queen, her successors and heirs, as part and parcel of the hereditary possessions and revenues of her Crown. Piccadilly is to be widened. That portion of the Green Park to be appropriated to the purpose is to be severed from the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and annexed to that of St. George, Hanover-square. The whole of Piccadilly, between Holton-street and Park-lane, when so widened and improved, is to be kept in repair at the expense of the last-mentioned parish.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the second flower show of the season was held in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The flowers, &c., were arranged in a very tasteful manner, beneath marques of immense length. The display of picotees, carnations, fuchsias, cut flowers, and miscellaneous plants, were equal to those of any previous exhibition. Seventy-four prizes, consisting of gold and silver medals, a prize in money, offered by J. Cockopp, Esq., together with the Linnean medal, given by W. T. Hill, Esq., were awarded to the best exhibitors. The gardens throughout the day were thronged with visitors. The boys of the Royal Military Asylum, with their juvenile band, were present, and attracted much attention, and contributed materially to enliven the scene by the performance of a variety of overtures and popular air.

THE FINE ARTS.—In addition to the order given to the six artists for fresco paintings, the Royal Commission of Fine Arts have offered three premiums of £200 each to the artists who shall furnish specimens of cartoon drawing and fresco painting, which shall respectively be deemed worthy of one of the said premiums by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works. Also three premiums of £300 each, three premiums of £300 each, and three premiums of £200 each, to the artists who shall furnish oil-paintings for the decoration of the New Palace at Westminster, which shall be deemed worthy of one or the other of the said premiums, by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merits of the works. The names of the artists are not required to be concealed.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths within the metropolis, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th inst., amounted to 831. Of that number 438 deaths were of persons under 15 years of age, 259 between 15 and 60 and 133 from 60 upwards. The number of females who died during the week was 424, and of males 407. The mean temperature was 61.5 deg.

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN HOLBORN.—Wednesday, upon inquiry at St Bartholomew's Hospital as to the state of Mr. Smith, the gunmaker, of Holborn, who was wounded in the back by a pistol-shot, fired at him by the Hon. W. Touchet, the reporter was informed that Mr. Smith was progressing favourably, and strong hopes are entertained that he will ultimately recover. On Monday, the piece of coat which was carried into the wound by the bullet forced itself out. The bullet has not yet been discovered, but it is supposed by the medical gentlemen who attend him that it is lodged between the vertebrae, having been stopped there in its progress, and prevented from injuring the spinal cord. Lord Audley and the family of the Hon. W. Touchet are most solicitous about the progress to convalescence of Mr. Smith.



TINER VIADUCT ON THE DARLINGTON AND NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.

## THE SHERBURN VIADUCT, ON THE GREAT NORTH RAILWAY.

During the past month has been opened the Great Northern Line of Railway communication from London to Newcastle-on-Tyne, by which the county of Northumberland, the cities of Durham, Newcastle, Shields, and Carlisle, are brought near to the centre of England and to the metropolis, from which they were isolated by want of a railway. "England," says the *Railway Chronicle*, "is now covered with an unbroken chain of railway communication from Exeter, Bristol, Southampton, and Brighton on the Channel, to Newcastle and Carlisle, on the Scottish Border." The opening of this noble line, on the 18th ultimo, was, indeed, a brilliant affair. In the morning a party breakfasted in London, at the Euston Hotel; and in the afternoon the same party found themselves sitting comfortably at an early dinner in the town of Newcastle, having passed over three hundred and three miles, in nine hours and twenty-nine minutes, stoppages included! the rate of travelling having been a mean, including stoppages, of 40 miles an hour throughout the whole distance, the stoppages having occupied 1 hour and 40 minutes of that time.

"This rapid communication between London and the North is the work of several combined railways. The train which leaves Euston-square for Newcastle passes over the London and Birmingham line for 83 miles, to Rugby, where it enters on the Midland Counties. It then passes over 49 miles to Derby, along the North Midland 6½ miles to Normanton, thence by 24 miles of the York and North Midland to York. From York there are 45 miles of the North of England line to Darlington, and thence 38½ miles to Newcastle. In all, over the six lines, 303 miles.

"It is this last portion which forms the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway. It is also a combination of several lines—from Darlington there are 23 miles of the new line, 4½ miles of the Durham Junction, 5 of the Pontop and South Shields, and 6 of the Brandling Junction—in all, from Darlington to Newcastle, 38½ miles."—*Railway Chronicle*.

Among the novelties of construction in this portion, the beautiful timber viaducts are masterly specimens of skill and economy, of which, that which crosses the Sherburn is represented in our engraving: it carries the line at the length of 70 feet, over a chasm 600 feet wide, at the cost of less than £10 per foot.

The value of timber viaducts, as the means of effecting the economical construction of railways, is a point of engineering practice becoming daily of greater importance. Those on the Newcastle and Darlington railway are the work of Mr. Harrison. The Sherburn construction is from 60 to 70 feet high; it is founded on piles driven 35 feet into the ground; several courses of masonry rest on these piles, and from the masonry spring the light tall timber baulks that support the railing. A single baulk, a foot square and 70 feet high, with a locomotive engine on the top of it, is at first sight an alarming statement. Here it is literally true—*jet* such is the excellent disposition of the timber, that the struc-

ture is rigid, free from vibration, and perfectly stable. The whole, including the masonry, piling, and stone abutments, cost only £10 5s. per running foot: without stone abutments the cost is reduced to £9 10s. per foot. This is by far the cheapest system with which we are acquainted, and to its solidity and excellence we can bear decided testimony. We question whether any arrangement of materials can be made more judicious and more economical than this. The direct pressure of the weight being made to rest vertically on the upright timber, is unquestionably that arrangement which will carry most. No obliquity of position, no arch form, no conceivable disposition, can increase the power of matter to resist this strain. The uprights are 20 feet apart, a distance which enables the horizontal baulks to carry the whole weight, while additional stiffness is attained by the intermediate diagonals. The long diagonal braces merely serve to keep the vertical baulks accurately in their positions. These diagonals are simply half-baulks, checked on the timbers, and fastened by a single bolt. The scantling is uniform throughout the structure.

The piles on which the whole structure is sustained, are about 35 feet long and 12 inches square, of American rock elm, and are driven till completely buried in the soil: on them rest blocks of masonry, 3 feet deep by about 4 feet square, on which the upright standards of the bridge, 12 to 13 inches square, are supported. These uprights are placed at distances of 20 feet between centres in the longitudinal direction of the bridge, in transversal rows of four each, 9 feet to 11½ between centres. By this arrangement, each pair of piles supports one upright, and the stone blocks and intermediate cross-pieces of timber serve to preserve the piles from exposure to the air. The upper ends of the standards are bound together by cross-beams of the same scantling, which rest upon the top of them, and by half-baulks, one on either side of the pile, about 10 feet below the former,—and lying upon four longitudinal pieces of the same size, which extend the whole length of the viaduct, and are fastened to the inside of the uprights abutting against the latter:—resting on the intermediate cross-pieces are the lower ends of as many struts, which rise at an angle of 45 degrees, bearing up at their junction a transverse beam of the same size, and to the same level as those which rest upon the tops of the upright standards. Between these cross-pieces and the stone blocks, transverse pieces, about 6 inches by 4 inches, run diagonally on either side of each row of uprights, crossing each other beneath the centre of the way. Upon the upper transverse beams, which lie on the tops of the standards, are laid nine longitudinal beams, five of which, including the two outer, are equidistant from each other, and 12 inches deep by 6 inches broad; the remaining four, which are 12 inches square, are so disposed as to be nearly beneath, and slightly wider than the lines of rails. Upon these, 3-inch planks are laid diagonally, at an angle of about 45 degrees, and above all there are longitudinal wooden sleepers, 12 inches by 6. The whole structure is surmounted by a slight railing, about 3 inches square, consisting of upright posts, 5 feet

asunder, and intermediate diagonals. All the timber used is Memel, with the exception of the piles, which, as we have already said, are of American rock elm.

This viaduct is remarkably free from vibration—the passage of a train scarcely affecting it in any perceptible degree. The simplicity of the framing, also, gives great facilities for repairs or alterations, as almost the whole can be removed by degrees, without interruption to the working of the line.

Our sketch is taken at a short distance from Sherburn Hospital, founded by Bishop Pudsey, in 1180, for sixty-four poor lepers, a master, and other officers, and altogether, a noble monument of the benevolence of our ancestors.

Of interest akin to the construction of the Sherburn Viaduct, is the annexed specimen of the mechanical works on the Utica and Syracuse Railway. As a considerable length of this line passes through a deep swamp, a foundation of great permanency was required; this gave rise to a modification of the superstructure, and formed that which is known as pile road. The swamp varied in depth from 10 to 60 feet, and was nearly on a dead level throughout; the grade line closely corresponded with its surface, so that it was necessary to reach the hard bottom before any foundation could be effected. Piles were adopted as the cheapest and most efficacious means to secure a durable and substantial basis; they were driven to their places by Cram's Patent Steam Pile Driver, which, in our engraving, is shown driving piles for a railway, but is equally applicable to pile-driving in bridge constructions. The machine is formed of a platform, about twenty-five feet long, and eight broad; at one end are erected two pairs of leaders, or guides, in which the hammers are moved. Immediately behind the leaders are fixed the rollers, with the necessary breaks, and gearing for working the hammers, raising the piles, &c. The rollers are revolved by a small high-pressure steam-engine, occupying the rear of the machine. The arrangement of the leaders is the same as in ordinary piling machines: a curved piece of wood forces open the shears, when the hammers reach their elevation. The hammers are confined to the leaders by a groove; they weigh about 1000lb each, are made of cast-iron, and at their last blow fall through a space of 27 feet. A pair of piles are driven at one operation by this machine; when driven, cast-iron rollers are placed upon their heads, and the machine, by means of an inverted rail, moves on to the next place. The heads of the piles, sawed off to reduce them to the proper level, were found sufficient to supply the furnace with fuel.

The men employed in operating this machine on the Utica and Syracuse Railway, were a foreman, a steam-engineer, two brakemen, and two men in front at the saws; also a horse and cart to furnish water for the boiler. Properly geared in front of the machine, and between the leaders, was a saw that played upon a saw-bar, and could be pressed against either pile as it was driven home: being prepared by sharpening one end, and butting the other, it was drawn up by ropes, worked by the engine, secured in position between the leaders, and driven to the hard bottom.

This machine was manufactured in the United States, complete, at the cost of 2000 dollars. Mr. Weale, in his valuable "Examples of Railway Making," (whence the above details have been derived), states that Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Plymouth Dockyard, has patented an ingenious invention for scarfing timber, which may also be used for driving piles of great lengths.

## ROMAN LONDON.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in the course of the past week of the foundations of several Roman buildings, in the



ROMAN WALL, BREAD-STREET-HILL.

centre of the city of London; and of various Roman coins, vases, lamps, and domestic implements. These have occurred in the course of the great excavation made for the formation of common sewers in Huggin-lane, Bread-street-hill, and Peter's-hill—a group of sites placed on the narrow slip of land between the ancient Watling-street and the Thames, at Queenhithe; and not far from the Roman military, or "London stone," the centre of the Roman city. Several of the foundations of the buildings are of a size and strength which would lead to the conclusion of their having been public edifices of great dimensions and importance; one of them, indeed, has been surmised to be the base of a temple. Others, of smaller size and slighter structure, have been supposed to be the foundations of



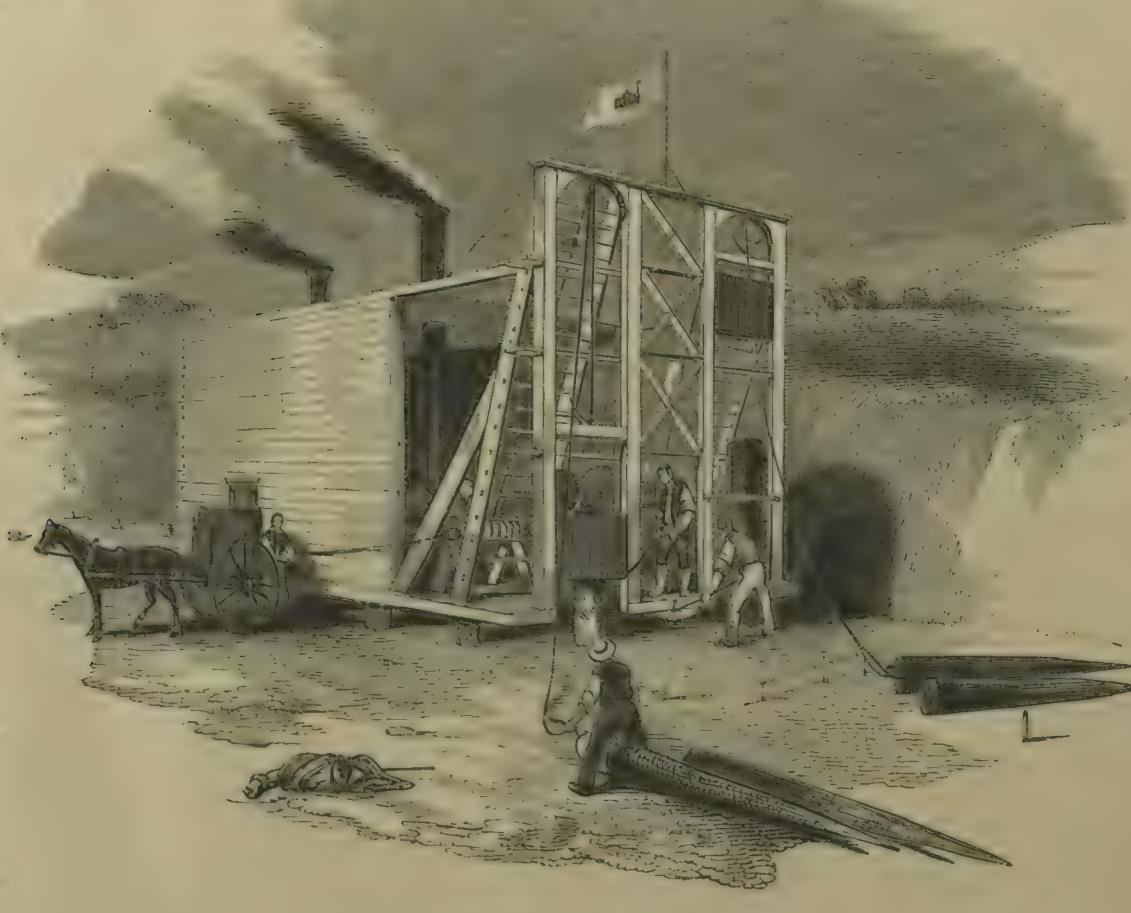
ROMAN LAMP.

houses. Several of the latter were found beautifully paved with large square brick tiles. The walls, in most cases, are constructed of rubble, alternately with broad layers of tile and concrete, after the Roman style of construction. Our first cut exhibits a portion of one of the more massive walls, found in the Bread-street excavation; and the second a clay lamp, from the same locality.

A CHAPEL ON WHEELS.—The Wesleyan Methodists of the Bingham circuit have erected a moveable wooden meeting-house upon wheels, capable of seating about 120 persons, at a cost of about £60, for the accommodation of several villages where no site could be obtained. The above place of worship was opened on Monday last.

DIFFICULT TO PLEASE.—Thomas Lichfield, a hired servant, complained a day or two ago against his master, Mr. W. Chambers, of Wellingborough, for the non-payment of wages due up to the time he left. Mr. Chambers considered that he had no right to pay the complainant until he completed the period of his engagement. "He sets me such funny jobs," said Lichfield, "such as standing on a gatepost to whitewash the moon with a pot of blacking; at another time, to fetch a load of clouds to litter the horses: he tell'd me the other Sunday, when I wanted my dinner, to cut a Bath brick into mutton chops, and fry them in a four-wheel wagon at Vizavious; it ain't likely I can do them there conjuration tricks." The complaint was discharged, and Lichfield ordered to return to his work.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.—Monday last passed over without a shower—at least in the Metropolis; so that the weather-wise, who prognosticated a wet autumn, will probably calm their apprehensions. In the country, however, there appears to have been much rain. The *Tyne Mercury* says—"Monday, being the anniversary of St. Swithin, that venerable saint poured his unction upon Newcastle in the shape of frequent and heavy showers."



PATENT AMERICAN STEAM PILE-DRIVING ENGINE.



GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, ON SATURDAY LAST.

## GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK ON SATURDAY LAST.

The 1st Life Guards, stationed at Regent's Park barracks, the 2nd Life Guards, at Hyde Park barracks, the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, at St. George's barracks, the 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards, at St. John's-wood barracks, the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, at Portman-street barracks, and the 2d battalion of the Coldstream Guards, at Wellington barracks, left their respective quarters on Saturday morning, and arrived on the review-ground in Hyde Park about ten o'clock, and shortly after formed into line according to their rank in the service, the ground being kept by the 17th Lancers, from Hounslow.

At half-past ten o'clock the following troops were formed in continuous columns, at a distance of twenty-five paces:—The 1st and 2nd Life Guards on the right, and then the second and third battalions of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, and the two battalions of the 2nd or Coldstream Guards on the left. The whole line was commanded by Major-General the Hon. Edward Lygon, and the brigade of Foot Guards by Lord Saltoun. At eleven o'clock, punctually, the Duke of Wellington arrived on the ground, and was received by the "general salute," the colours of the Grenadier Guards dropping in honour of his being their colonel. The duke and a numerous staff, including a few ladies and numerous civilians, and the Earl of Cardigan in plain clothes, then went down the entire line, the respective bands playing "See the Conquering Hero comes;" after which they again returned to the saluting point, and the troops marched past (and saluted) in slow time, and then again, in columns at quarter distance, in quick time; after which they deployed in two lines, with their rear to Connaught-terrace, the Coldstream forming the front and the Grenadiers the rear line, at fifty paces distance, and the left flank companies of the whole thrown out as skirmishers. The two lines then advanced (covered by the skirmishers) to the wood, and then halted, recalled the skirmishers, and the two battalions of the Coldstreams fired by companies from left to right; after which they retired, by filing through the line of the Grenadiers, who advanced, then halted, and commenced file-firing, and afterwards made a very fine charge towards the Serpentine; then halted, and retired in line covered by skirmishers.

The Coldstreams, after filing through the Grenadiers, re-formed, and retired in line, then halted, and fronted; and the Grenadiers filed through their line, and formed column at quarter distance in their rear. The Life Guards now came on from the rear, through the openings between the battalions, formed line, and charged towards the Serpentine; afterwards retired to the right and rear of the Infantry, who then retired towards Connaught-terrace, covered by skirmishers. The whole of the Infantry then deployed to the left of the second company of the second battalion of Coldstreams, which brought them facing the saluting point, when the whole line advanced in slow time, and presented arms after halting. The Duke then assured General Lygon and Lord Saltoun how satisfied he was with the movements, and the steadiness and precision with which they were performed, &c., and the troops then fired a volley, in order to unload their firelocks, formed four deep, and marched off

the ground, leaving their bands to enliven the company till dispersed by the heavy rain.

The troops on the ground were as follows:—

1st Life Guards—Colonel Cavendish, Adjutant Anderton.  
2nd Life Guards—Colonel Reid, Adjutant Sherwen.  
2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Lascelles, Adjutant Lindsay.  
3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Colonel Home, Adjutant Lambert.  
1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Colonel Shane, Acting-Adjutant Cocks.  
2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards—Colonel H. Bentinck, Adjutant Lord Frederick Paulet.

The 1st Life Guards was headed by their colonel, the Viscount Combermere; the 2d Life Guards headed by their colonel, the Marquis of Londonderry; and the Coldstream Guards by their colonel, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The colonels of the regiments, after passing, joined his Grace the Commander-in-Chief.

Some dissatisfaction among the officers of the Brigade was caused by an order from the Quartermaster-General, forbidding the usual tickets of admission to the several friends of the officers, while Yeomanry and Militia, if in uniform, could take their friends from among the crowd, thus rendering it impossible for many ladies to attend.

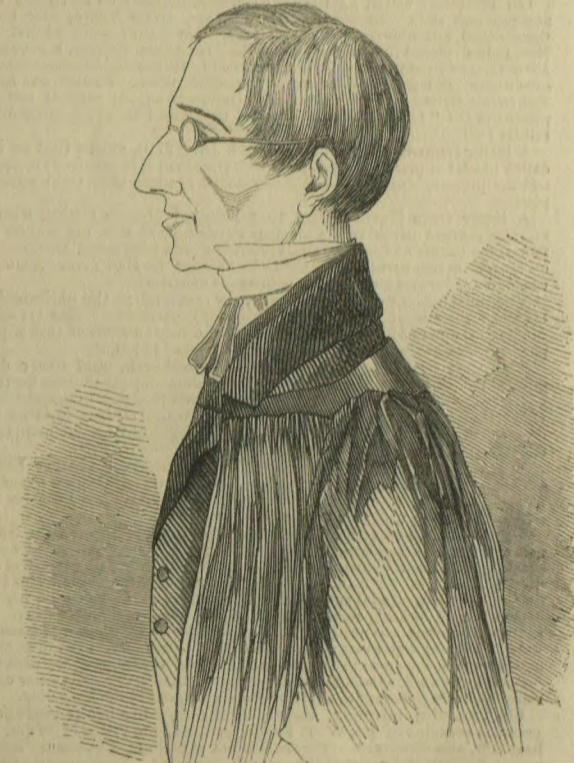
Our first engraving represents the Review-Ground; to which we append a view of the Infantry Barracks, adjoining the Birdcage-walk, St. James's Park, with the Parade, &c.

**FRIGHTFUL EXECUTION IN FRANCE.**—On the 8th instant Pierre Lescure, who was accused of the murder of his father, but not brought to trial for want of sufficient evidence, and who has since been condemned to death for making away with his uncle, was executed at Riom (Puy-de-Dôme), France. The circumstances attending the execution were most horrifying. Being a man of Herculean strength, he was bound in prison with an unusual weight of chains. It required at least half an hour for the smiths to unbind them. Lescure was much weakened by his confinement, and assistance was offered to him in walking to the scaffold, but he declined it and went forward, and even ascended the ladder with a firm step. Fearing resistance the executioners of St. Fleur and Moulins were called in to aid the execution of Riom. When Lescure appeared on the platform, his tall and athletic person towered above them and the priest who attended him. Unfortunately he was not bound with sufficient force to the swing-board, which also was too short for his length, so that his neck went beyond the groove, and the axe, when loosened, fell on the wood of the frame, and only wounded its intended victim. Upon this the executioner from St. Fleur got astride on the head of Lescure, but the convict struggled from the grasp, and, breaking his bands, rose again, with his shoulders and breast covered with his blood, his face flushed, and his eyes haggard, uttering cries that struck terror to the heart of every spectator. The priest approached the wretched man, and, presenting to him the image of Christ on the cross, succeeded by his exhortations in prevailing on him to again submit to be bound. Again the axe fell, and again missed its mark, only enlarging the first wound. Lescure's cries became still more astounding. The people shouted with indignation, and pressing round the scaffold, were on the point of overcoming the gendarmerie in attendance, while the priest, whose surplice was covered with blood, embraced and did all in his power to console and calm the mutilated man. The three executioners were for a time completely paralysed; but at last one of them mustered resolution enough to fix the devoted head in a proper position, and the axe, already streaming with blood, fell a third time, and completed its task.

## LITERATURE.

## THE ENGLISH REVIEW, OR QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECCLESIASTICAL AND GENERAL LITERATURE. July, 1844. No. 2.

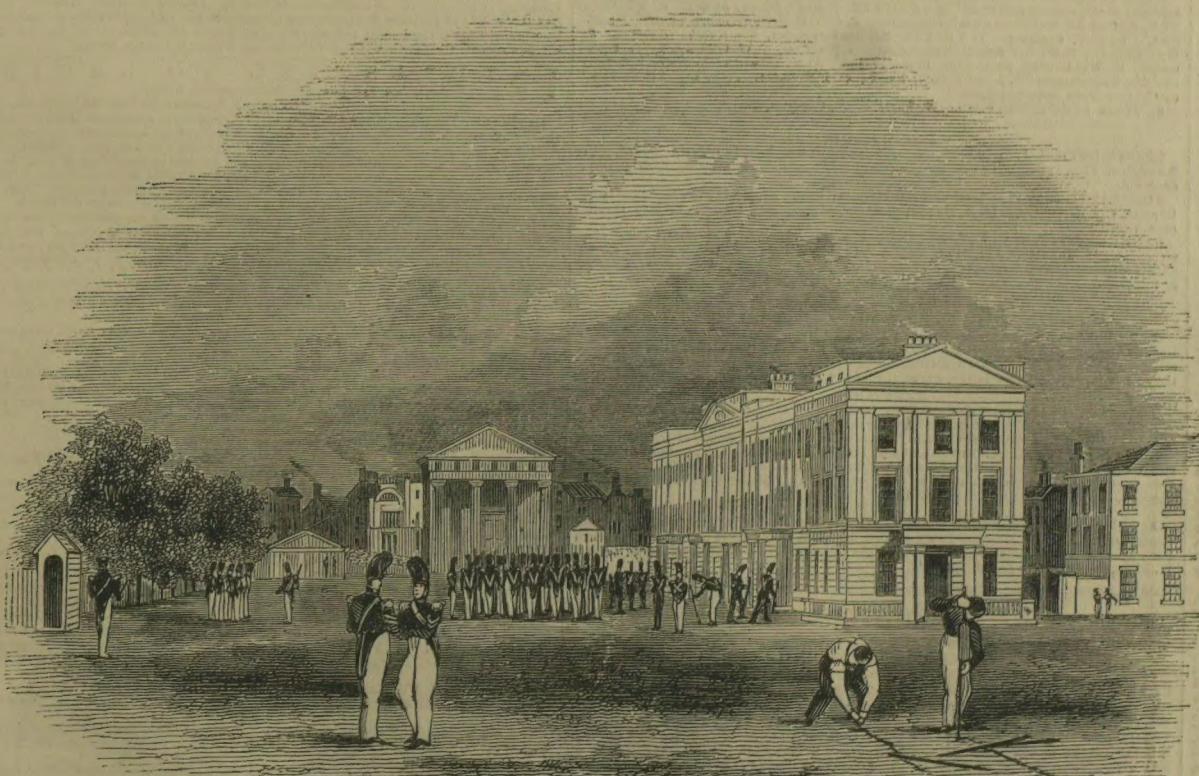
There are some good articles in this number of the "English Review," and written in a spirit which we cannot but commend—a spirit more or less pervading them all—a spirit that, while it has in view the temporal good of man, looks more particularly to his spiritual welfare also. We are mistaken if the present is not superior, in several respects, to the first number. The article on Dr. Prichard's "Natural History of Man" is a lucid and well-reasoned essay, and evidently written by one who has well studied the subject. It arrives at conclusions respecting the origin of the human race, which cannot but legitimately flow from the induction of facts. The review of Lady Fullerton's "Ellen Middleton, a Tale," we deem to be a "fair account" of that excellent novel. We agree with the reviewer, that of all the religious novels we have ever seen, that eminently able and eminently womanly work has, with the most pointed religious aim, the least of direct religious teaching; it has the least effort and the greatest force; it is the least didactic and the most instructive. The paper on "Mr. Maitland's Essays on the Dark Ages," is full of information so far as it goes; but the reviewer does not clear up quite to our satisfaction the anecdote respecting Luther and his



THE REV. MR. NEWMAN.

Latin Bible at Erfurth. The article on the "Progress of Education" we read with great pleasure; and we trust the prospects in regard to the right Christian instruction of the rising generation are as cheering as the writer indicates. The last article of the Review, on the "Old English Chroniclers—the Wars of the Roses," is a deeply historical and instructive essay. But that which exhibits more than any other paper the character and principles of this periodical, is the criticism of "Newman's Sermons on Subjects of the Day," the notice of which we purposely left till the last. If we have, in our former allusion to this subject, been at all mistaken as to those principles, we now happily have an opportunity of correcting ourselves and our readers, by quoting the following passage:

"It remains, in conclusion, to offer some general remarks on the position, in relation to existing parties in the Church, which this volume [The Sermons] seems to indicate. That there has been, unhappily, within the last two or three years, a tendency in some quarters to certain doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, is a fact which is too well known to need any proof. That such a tendency has been viewed with the deepest regret by the great body of those who have maintained Church principles is equally certain. Convinced as they are that the principles which they uphold do not favour the pretensions of Romanism, but present a firm barrier against them—and persuaded as they have been that the 'Tracts for the Times' (we say nothing of a few of the latter tracts) were not written by men who were either disloyal to the English Church, or favourable to Romanism, they have been justly unwilling to identify the tracts and their authors, whose services had been in many respects so great, with views opposed to their continual declarations, and to the tenor of many of their writings. It was surely, for instance, difficult to imagine that the author of 'Lectures on Romanism and Popular Protestantism,' could approve of the



THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS, ST. JAMES'S PARK.

later doctrines of the 'British Critic.' A distinction is certainly perceptible between the doctrines of that periodical and those of the tracts, and of their authors, if not always in principles, yet certainly in the conclusions at which they respectively arrived. This distinction has been recently pointed out; and it has been stated as a well-known fact, that the authors of the tracts are dissatisfied at the lengths to which others have proceeded. We sincerely trust and believe that this statement is, generally speaking, well founded; and though, in regard to Mr. Newman's recent views, there could not but exist a degree of uncertainty, we were not without hope that the publication of this volume of sermons might possibly tend to restore the confidence which had been lost, and to remove the doubts which had been excited by several recent circumstances; more especially by the author's retraction of strong expressions against Romanism, and his resignation of the vicarage of St. Mary's. But we have sought in vain throughout this volume for any declaration, or any expression of sentiment, which might suffice to establish some difference of objects and views between its author and the 'British Critic'; we have, on the contrary, found signs of agreement in too many respects. We say this with grief: we are too sensible of the great services, and the many excellencies of Mr. Newman not to feel much at being obliged to arrive at such a conclusion; but it is in the discharge of a solemn duty to the Church, and to her great head, that we avow our conviction that Mr. Newman's views have changed—that they have received a development which has caused them to diverge from the sound and genuine principles of the Anglo-Catholic Church; and that those who combine with Catholic principles a warm attachment to the English Church, and a conscientious repugnance to the errors and superstitions prevalent in the Roman communion, can no longer expect the co-operation of this distinguished and eminent writer.

We annex a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Newman, sketched in St. Mary's, and allowed to be a characteristic likeness.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The monument to Southey, in Crosthwaite Church, Keswick, is to consist of a shrine with a recumbent figure of the poet, instead of a tablet with medallion, to which the design was at first limited.

Letters from Trebizond to the 24th of June announce that intelligence had been received there of the safe arrival at Bokhara of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, who had had a very kind reception from the Bokhara; but, since nothing is stated touching the interesting object of this journey, it is concluded either that the rev. gentleman had not yet arrived at any certain facts; or, that sent as he is by certain individuals on an undertaking under the sanction of Government, he is desirous to communicate the result to them and it before publication in the public journals.

Mr. Charles Dickens (Boz) has left town with his family for Genoa, where he has taken a house, and purposes to make a residence of some months' duration in Italy.

It is stated that the Post-office authorities have discovered that portions of the human body have been sent by post since the cheap postage. They have taken steps to prevent any such an occurrence in future.

Sir James Graham has intimated that he can see no ground whatever for interfering with the conviction of Barber, and the ship Agincourt, in which that convict and his accomplice Fletcher are passengers, is on her way to her destination. It is believed that if any confirmation of the property of the verdict had been considered necessary, that confirmation was furnished in the ingenious struggle to appear to be an innocent man, made by Barber after his condemnation, a struggle which showed how impossible it was that so clever a fellow could have been made the dupe by one so infinitely his inferior in every respect.

Letters from Alexandria, of the 26th of June, announce the arrival there, late on the afternoon of the 22d, of the Geyser, British war-steamer, from Marseilles, conveying his Excellency Sir Henry Hardinge, who landed at a private individual on the following morning, but re-embarked soon after and landed in state, in the Pacha's barge, at the palace gate, he was received by a guard of honour. At three p.m., after Divine service, his Excellency paid his visit of ceremony to his Highness the old Pacha, who met him at the door of the audience hall. On the 24th he had another interview, which was private, and at three p.m., was entertained by the Pacha at dinner, after which both took a long drive. On the 25th Sir Henry left Alexandria for Cairo, where he would arrive at noon on the 26th. Several officers of the Pacha's household were sent to accompany his Excellency.

We regret to announce the death of Lord Kintore, which took place on Thursday week at his residence Keith Hall, Scotland. The immediate cause of his lordship's death, we understand to have been an injury that he had received in the chase many years ago, and which, although partially cured, had left effects from which his lordship never altogether recovered. His lordship was accounted the boldest huntsman of the day. His lordship has left two sons by his second marriage, one of whom succeeds him in the title and family possessions.

On Thursday week, Lieutenant Leeson, nephew to Lord Milltown, and youngest son of the late Hon. Mr. Leeson, of the Thorn, near Penrith, Cumberland, and who is on leave of absence from his regiment, which is in the East Indies, eloped to Gretna-green, with Miss Laura Bristow, a daughter of John Charles Bristow, Esq., of Easemere-hill, Ullwater, Westmoreland, and over whose head sixteen summers have scarcely flown. Pursuit was in vain. The couple arrived within a short time at Gretna-green, got married, and are at present in the "Land o' Cakes," and it is understood that they will shortly set sail for India.

A letter from Constantinople dated June 27th, states that an inundation has taken place at Adanna, by which more than 1000 persons have perished, and the property destroyed is said to amount to more than eight millions of piasters.

A letter from Havre states that Edward Donon Cadot, who was recently charged under very suspicious circumstances with the murder of his father, the banker at Pontoise, and acquitted after a lengthened trial, embarked on Monday at that port on board the Louis Philippe, for New York. An immense concourse of persons assembled to witness his departure.

The post-offices of France last year received in the various boxes 114,200,000 letters, of which 3,200,000 remained unclaimed. The 111 millions produced a sum of 41,569,200. There were also distributed 60,000,000 of printed papers, which produced 2,400,000, giving a total of 43,909,200.

The Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Burghersh, and other distinguished noblemen, left Cologne on Sunday morning by the railroad for Ostend, embarked at midnight on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steamship Rainbow for London, and arrived at London-bridge-wharf shortly after ten on Monday morning. The distance between Cologne and London occupied only twenty-seven hours.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant George Lennox, 4th Madras Cavalry, aged 23, the eldest son of Lord and Lady George Lennox. This gallant young officer died of cholera, on the 2d of May, on the march from Secunderabad to Trichinopoly, in camp at Ootacotta.

There was a severe gale and storm in the metropolis on Sunday morning last, which appears to have been felt much in the country. At Liverpool great apprehension was entertained for the shipping, but no damage of consequence was done. At Manchester on Monday last there was a severe thunder storm. The electric fluid entered a cottage in Ardwick, and struck a boy named James Edward Jackson, about ten years of age, who was with his sister. It appears that the boy was not fully dressed, and had a shawl wrapped round his waist. The boy states that when he felt the "ball of fire" run round his head he drew the shawl up so as to cover it. His hair, especially at the back part of his head, is singed, as well as the upper part of the shawl. His sister corroborates the boy's statement as to seeing flame going out at the front door.

On Thursday morning, shortly after one, a fire broke out upon the premises occupied by Mr. W. T. Purkis, publican, the Prince of Wales, Lewis-ham-lane, near Greenwich. The fire was not extinguished before the house was gutted, and the major part of the contents destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown; the building is supposed to be uninsured.

A man named John Riley, a prisoner in Westminster Bridewell on a charge of robbing his master Lord Northland of a Bank note, committed suicide on Wednesday night by suspending himself by the neck with a handkerchief to the fastenings of the cell window. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at Westminster Bridewell on the body of the deceased; and, after evidence had been adduced of the way in which the suicide was committed, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

#### THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.**—The returns for the present week, show a fair average arrival of English wheat, viz., 5,660 quarters, in, for the most part, excellent condition. The number of samples on offer to-day was good, while the demand was in a very sluggish state, and Monday's reduced rates were barely supported. Only a moderate quantity of fine foreign wheat was brought forward, yet that article was a mere drug, and might have been purchased on somewhat easier terms. In corn, under lock, nothing doing. A good many samples of foreign barley were offering, but they were quite neglected. The malt trade was very dull, at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Owing to the large arrivals of Irish oats, the oat trade was heavy, at an abatement of 6d. per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour, exceedingly dull.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: Wheat, 5,660; barley, 80; oats, 2,560. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 22,260. Foreign: wheat, 5,900; barley, 5,810; oats, 2,770 qrs. Flour, 3,190 sacks; malt, 2110 qrs.

**English.**—Wheat—Essex and Kent, red, 4s to 4s; ditto white, 5s to 6s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s to 5s; ditto white, 4s to 5s; rye, 3s to 3s; grinding barley, 2s to 2s; distilling ditto, 3s to 3s; malting ditto, 3s to 3s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s to 6s; brown malt, 5s to 6s; Kingston and Ware, 6s to 6s; Chevalier, 6s to 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potato ditto, 2s to 2s; Youghal and Cork, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 3s to 4s; grey peas, 3s to 3s; maple, 3s to 3s; white, 3s to 3s; hollers, 3s to 3s per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s to 4s; Suffolk, 3s to 3s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 3s, per 280 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 5s to 6s; Dantzig, red, 5s to 6s; white, 5s to 6s. **To Bond.**—Barley, 2s to 2s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; red, 5s to 6s; white, 5s to 6s. **To Bond.**—Barley, 2s to 2s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; red, 5s to 6s; white, 5s to 6s. **Peas.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 6s 1d; barley, 3s 1d; oats, 2s 3d; rye, 3s 2d; beans, 3s 3d; peas, 3s 2d.

**Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.**—Wheat, 5s 6d; barley, 3s 2d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 3s 1d; beans, 3s 5d; peas, 3s 6d.

**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 1s; barley, 5s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

**Tea.**—The present has been a very sluggish market for all kinds of tea; the finest parcels have, however, produced full prices, but all other descriptions have not maintained their previous value.

**Sugar.**—Notwithstanding the large supply of sugar in warehouse, the demand must be considered tolerably steady; yet most of the large dealers have purchased with some caution, under the apparent impression that present prices cannot long be supported.

**Coffee.**—In British plantation only a limited business has been done. Ceylon is selling steadily, at 4s to 5s per cwt. for good ordinary. Foreign coffee is in demand, at full current rates.

**Hops.**—With the exception of the Worcester and Sussex plantations, a decided increase of 4s is apparent, more particularly in the Weald of Kent; yet the demand here for all kinds of hops, notwithstanding the supply on offer is small, is inactive, at barely rates. The duty has been backed at from £145,000 to £150,000. **Sussex pockets,** £5 10s to £6 10s; **West Kent do.**, £6 10s to £7; **Mid Kent do.**, £7 to £8 10s; **do. bags.**, £7 to £8 8s; **East Kent pockets.**, £7 to £9; **Choice do.**, £7 10s to £10.

**Wool.**—Some large public sales, which will be continued for ten days more, have taken place this week, and at which a good business has been done, at full prices.

**Potatoes.**—In old potatoes, the supply of which is small, very little is doing, at from 6s to 8s per cwt. **New ones** are in demand, at 8s to 10s per cwt.

**Coals.**—Adair's, 1s 9d; Holywell Main, 2s; Ord's Redheugh, 1s; Old Tanfield, 1s; Towsley, 1s 9d; Wylam, 2s 3d; Belmont, 2s 3d; Braddy's Hetton, 2s; Gosforth, 2s; Adelaide, 2s 6d; Lambton, 2s 6d; and Stewart's, 2s per ton.

**Smithfield.**—In to-day's market, the number of beasts on offer was moderately good, and of fair average quality, yet the beef trade was tolerably steady, at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday last—the best Scotts producing 4s per lb. From Scotland, by one vessel, we received 200 horned and polled Scots. No foreign stock of any description was brought forward. Sheep were in fair average supply and fair inquiry at previous rates. Lambs were a dull sale, but not cheaper. Prime small calves moved off freely; other kinds of veal slowly at our quotations. In pigs next to nothing was doing. Milk cows were held at £15 to £19 10s each.

**Per 100s.**—to sink the oval.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime Scotts, 3s, 3s 5d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 1s 9d to 2s 2d; neat quarter old store pigs, 1s 6d to 2s 0d. **Beasts.**—Beasts, 4s 7d; cows, 17s; sheep and lambs, 2s 5d; calves, 4s 2d; pigs, 3s 4d.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—We had a fair time-of-year supply of meat on sale to-day, yet the demand ruled steady, at full Monday's quotations.—**Per 100s by the carcass.**—**inferior beef.**, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

**ROBY.**—**Herb.**—**Leadenhall.**—**Per 100s.**—to sink the oval.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime Scotts, 3s, 3s 5d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 1s 9d to 2s 2d; neat quarter old store pigs, 1s 6d to 2s 0d. **Beasts.**—Beasts, 4s 7d; cows, 17s; sheep and lambs, 2s 5d; calves, 4s 2d; pigs, 3s 4d.

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THE GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPE COMPETITION, AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH.

## TRIENNIAL COMPETITION OF PIPERS, EDINBURGH.

This very attractive contest of the best performers of the Ancient Music of the great Highland Bagpipe was held in the Theatre Royal, at Edinburgh, on the 10th instant. The doors were opened at twelve o'clock, noon, and in a few minutes every corner of the theatre was crowded to excess. The performances were strathspeys and sword-dances, by fourteen accomplished pipers. The effect of the national music on the audience was very marked; at one moment they were riveted by the plaintive lament, and next the strathspey, or reel, made hearts and heels as light as those of the agile inhabitants of the hill and dale. The scene during the performance of a reel by four Highlanders, is shown in our engraving. The judges named by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland then retired to decide the prizes. In their absence, Donald MacInnes, from Lochaber, who gained the Prize Pipe at the last competition, performed a salute on the Prize Pipe to be then awarded. There were also favourite Scottish airs by the band, and national dances.

At five o'clock the judges returned, and proceeded to distribute the prizes, which were received by the fatigued competitors with evident feelings of pride. The president and judges were seated in the box nearest the right hand side of the stage; and, on a table near them, on the stage, were placed the prizes—a bagpipe, a sword, horn, &c. The general effect of the kilted men in their particoloured costumes, was extremely picturesque. The Prize Pipe and other prizes having thus been distributed, the affair concluded with a spirited dance. The spectators were admitted by tickets, the proceeds from the sale of which, were divided among the pipers, dancers, and competitors for dress.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

A greater instance of versatility never appeared than in the persons of Grisi and Lablache. Who that has only seen the *prima donna* in the arch *Rosina*, could form any notion of her great powers as a tragic actress in the parts of *Semiramide*, *Norma*, *Lucrezia*, *Lucia*, or *Anna Bolena*?—and it is hard again for those who have been convulsed by the drolleries and irresistible humour of *Don Geronimo*, *Leporello*, *Doctor Bartolo*, *Don Pasquale*, &c., to believe it is the identical Lablache who exhibits the awful fury of an incensed father, as *El-miro*, the religious grandeur of *Moise*, or the tyrannical overbearing of the brutal *Harry*. Of Moriani's versatility we cannot say anything,

not having seen him in a character opposed to his personation to deep and intense tragedy, in which he is truly affecting and powerful. No man can better express the tender abandonments of the soul to love, hope, or joy, than Moriani, while, on the other hand, frenzy and despair he can depict with equal truth, but with more thrilling energy. In the magnificent scene selected for our illustration, perhaps he was a little enfeebled in voice from previous exertion, but his energetic action was still unfailing, which, joined to Lablache's *hauteur* and Grisi's earnest indignation, formed a tableau of dramatic beauty which we seldom, if ever, have seen equalled—certainly not excelled. The costumes of this scene cannot be too highly extolled for their splendour and accuracy—that of Lablache particularly made him stand forth as “bluff Harry” himself. What a pity that the termination of the season is nigh at hand, and that we cannot hear and see Donizetti's *chef-d'œuvre* again rendered still more perfect by a little more practice!

But the swallows will take flight  
And the singing-birds will too—  
So we have nothing else to say  
But come again soon—do!

THEATRICALS IN AMERICA.—Mr. Macready appeared at the Buffalo Theatre on the 25th ult., in *Hamlet*; and on the previous evening, Mr. Vandenhoff played the same character at the Albany Theatre. Brougham and Miss Nelson are in New York, where Ole Bull has just arrived. The Lyceum burlesque, “Open Sesame,” has been received in New York with immense success.

MUSICAL MOVEMENTS.—At the termination of the opera season, the principal artistes, both vocal and instrumental, who have delighted the metropolis, will take provincial tours through the three kingdoms. The first *troupe* will consist of Grisi, Favanti, Mario, and F. Lablache; the second, of Persiani, Salvi, and Fornasari, under the direction of Puzzi. The third part will be principally instrumental, under the management of Sivori.

TAGLIONI.—This charming *danseuse* continues still to captivate the Parisians. She intends shortly to retire from public life after a novel manner. She will pay a farewell visit to every place where she has been received. This, it is calculated, will occupy about two years in the performance.

HER STAUDIGL.—This distinguished *artiste* was one of the passengers on board the Earl of Liverpool, which sailed on Sunday evening last for Ostend. It is said that it is his intention to sing in French at the Academie Royale, Paris;—we hope not—the audience of that theatre are not likely to be pleased with his solid style of singing. He will return here next season. We understand he is engaged for the whole series of her Majesty's concerts of ancient music.



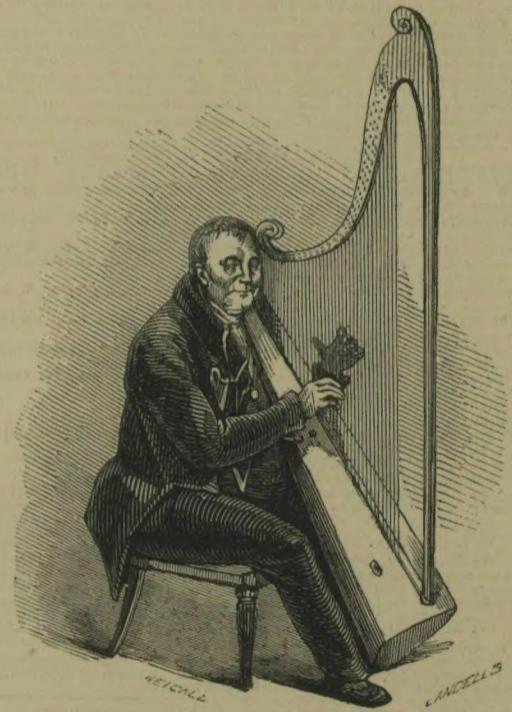
SCENE FROM "ANNA BOLENA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## JULY.—SONNET.

Now is the time to see the glorious Sun  
At early dawn his chymistry begin—  
To see him hang, on threads the dews have spun,  
Pearls, sapphires, rubies—and far up, within  
The greeny clouds, a golden tissue weave,  
Whose splendour drowsy-heads can ne'er believe!  
A poet's fancy only can conceive  
The gorgeous beauty of a summer's morn  
At that sweet time when young Aurora's born  
To shed her smile on fields and groves and bow'rs,  
And tell the rustling minstrels on each thorn  
To mix their music with the breath of flow'rs!  
Oh! there's no time can give such pure delight,  
As when the Day first flees th' embrace of Night. W.

## ROBERTS, THE WELSH HARPER.

There is no country in the world where the motto of “*prisca gens mortuam*” is more assumed than in Wales: a man with a genealogy of two thousand years' standing, is only a “fellow of yesterday!” The good people of the principality are ready to assert that Adam was a Welshman; that the Garden of Eden was situate in the lovely Vale of Llangollen; that the Cambrian language was the vernacular of the terrestrial Paradise; and that their music, with their national instrument, boast of the highest antiquity on earth. Be that as it may, many of their own writers and historians do not agree with the general opinion of their countrymen, but, on the contrary, assert that they had their music and learning from Ireland. For instance, Giraldus Cambrensis distinctly states so. Caradoc affirms that the Welsh had the harp from Ireland (vide Wynne's “History of Wales,” p. 159); and Vallancy (in “Collect. de rebus Hiber.,” No. 13, p. 36), gives the following philological reason for its importation from the *Insula Sacra*, or Holy Island, which its name *Erin* implied (vide O'Brien on the Round Towers of Ireland). “The Irish *Teadhloin*, pronounced *Tealois* or *Telin*,” says the General, “is certainly the etymon of the Welsh *Teylin*, a harp—a word I can find no derivation in that language; and, I think, proves from whence they borrowed both the instrument and its name.” Still there is a great dissimilarity between the Irish and Welsh harps—the former being very inferior in size, and strung with wire; the latter in some instances as high as six feet, and strung with gut. We confess we prefer the tone of the Cambrian instrument to that of the Irish; there is less tinkling or jarring, and particularly in the hands of Mr. Ro-



MR. ROBERTS, THE WELSH HARPER.

berts, who awakens all our best recollections of the bards of old by his admirable performance. Although totally deprived of sight, that loss of sense seems to have been amply atoned for in the amazing perfection of his musical hearing. He has gained the principal prizes at the Estefodd, and is decorated with a profusion of harps, medals, &c., the trophies of his triumphs. Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, condescendingly hung one around his neck, and the Duke of Sussex conferred a similar honour upon him. He is considered the best harper in Wales.

## CLASSICAL CONCERT.

On Monday evening last an instrumental concert under this title was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, and proved a delicious treat. The following is the scheme:—

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|---|---|------------|
| Quartett (No. 74),                              | Messrs. Sivori, Sainton, Hill, and            | Haydn.     |
| Rousselot.                                      |   |            |
| Posthumous Quartett,                            | Messrs. Sainton, Sivori, Hill, and            | Beethoven. |
| Rousselot.                                      |   |            |
| Trio in A, pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, | Mr. Osborne,                                  | Osborne.   |
| Sivori, and M. Rousselot.                       |   |            |
| Quartett,                                       | Messrs. Sivori, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot. | Beethoven. |

Haydn's quartett was deliciously performed, particularly the antedate and last movement. Beethoven's wild and fanciful composition was executed in a most masterly manner; but, beautiful as it is, it is rather too long—six movements, and some of them of considerable length, are somewhat too much. The trio, by Osborne, is a very charming composition, replete with peculiar melody and science. It was very neatly performed by the author, a native of the Sister Isle, but who has chiefly resided at Paris for several years, where his reputation both as composer and performer is of the highest order. The last quartett, one from the Rousamousky set, was also magnificently executed. Altogether the concert was a most brilliant treat to amateur and professor. The performers were placed on a platform in the centre of the room, which had an imposing and pretty effect.

MR. MACREADY AT NEW YORK.—A correspondent assures us that Mr. Macready's performance of *Werner* at New York, has proved a great dramatic triumph: his audiences appear to have been almost paralyzed by the force of this fine specimen of melo-dramatic tragedy; the bye-play, especially, was viewed by them as something they had never seen before, and at the close of the piece, they burst forth into rampant enthusiasm: “in short,” says our correspondent, “never shall I forget the sensation produced on an American audience by Macready's *Werner*.”

MR. BUNN.—This gentleman has left town for Italy, to seek out some novelties for next season.

MR. WEBSTER.—We learn that this gentleman has taken the Adelphi Theatre. He is an enterprising manager to undertake the superintendence of three dramatic establishments at once, namely, the Haymarket, the Adelphi, and the Liverpool. We heartily wish him success, but there is an old saying, “Too many irons,” &c.